The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,051.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 21	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	„ 2	8
Third do	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Rutnagherry	27	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle	6
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam	14
	Oct.		
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore	15
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	16
„ Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	6
„ Guadur	21	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	13
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	15
	Oct.		
„ Fao	1	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	a.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	a.	Oorun. Rs.	a.	Hog Island. Rs.	a.	Oolwa. Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	[illegible]	0	1:	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Andoe, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES, SPARKLING MOSELLE, ALPACA UMBRELLA AND WALKING-STICK.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th day of September 1871, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by public auction by order of Messrs. Bomanjee Manockjee Puntheikee and Co., on account of whom it may concern, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane, arrived per Teazer, the following cases :—

BMP—K—No. 1 to 33—23 cases oilman stores by Messrs. Crosse, Blackwell and Co., consisting of French olives in pints and half-pints, fruits in brandy and noyeau, jars of salted salmon, Turkey figs in bottles, pearl barley, mustard, jars of currants, jams, potted meats, lobster, mushroom, green peas, Yorkshire game and veal pies, asparagus, cod roe, chocolate, condensed milk, bacon Wilts and Irish, York hams, Berkley, Chedder and Somerset cheeses.

BMP Nos. 89-93 to 96—5 cases sparkling moselle in quart. 97 to 99—3 do. do. in pints.

BMF—S—No. 1,269 —1 case alpaca umbrella and walking-sticks.

Terms—cash, and the purchaser will have to pay customs duty, &c., and clear the cases from the Bonded Warehouse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1871.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARTOOKDA.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Kesservowoo, widow and executrix of the late Canjee Khetsey the mortgagee, on account of Chintamon Luxumon, the mortgagor, all that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Coombhartookda, bounded on the east by the house of Maharaj and a public road called Coombhartookda, on the west by the chawl belonging to Purthoodass Sukidass, on the north by a passage and the house of Dayaram Kavee, and on the south by a passage and house of Abbajee Suckojee, admeasuring 309 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 4 and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 454.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1871.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER, WINE, AND TELEGRAPH INSULATORS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions from the consignees to submit to Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, the undermentioned goods on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Teazer.

By order of Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee.

P. P. & Co.—In a diamond and M. & Co. below, 30 casks, 3 dozen each, quarts, Guinness' extra Stout, bottled by Moline & Co.

Do. 30 casks 6 dozen each, pints, do.

By order of Messrs. Payne & Co.

G.—26 cases Sparkling Moselle.

By order of Messrs. Viegas & Co.

J.B.—8 cases Telegraph Insulators.

By order of Messrs. Bull and Co.

Bull and Co—26 Cases Dinner Sherry
25 ditto Dry Dinner Sherry
30 ditto Amontillado
6 ditto Port
V in diamond—2 ditto Brandy

Purchasers will have to pay the customs and town duties and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

Bombay, 13th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern, the following Wines and Spirits, saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Hamoody from Judda.

L R. 28 Cases pints and quarts Champagne.
„ 47 do. Cognac.
L R. & F 39 do. Medoc.
L R. & C 55 do. St. Julian Claret.
Without mark—3 Casks Beer.

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, COCHINEAL, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern, the following cases saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Teazer from Judda.

41 Cases and 5 bags Cochineal
79 Do Oilmanstores
1 Trunk, containing Wearing Apparels
1 Case Eau-de-Cologne
5 Do Champagne
1 Do Port Wine
3 Do Assorted and Bar Soap
2 Do Candles
6 Do Linen
1 Do Cutlery
3 Do Stationery
1 Cask Blacking
9 Do Beer
2 Do Porter
1 Keg of Nail.

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 13th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTROPLATE and CUTLERY is the best.—Pure Silver on Pure Nickel and finest Steel Cutlery.

A quality guaranteed for 20 years.
B „ „ 12 „
C „ „ 8 „

The finest quality Table Knives, Pocket, Pen, and Sporting Knives, &c., &c. Mappin and Webb's CANTEEN CASES are celebrated all over Europe and India.

	Ordinary Quality.	Better Quality.	Best Quality.
1st size for one person	£4 10 0	£5 7 6	£6 5 0
2nd „ two persons	8 8 0	10 0 0	11 15 0
3rd „ four „	9 9 0	11 10 0	13 10 0
4th „ six „	11 10 0	14 0 0	16 10 0

fitted with every requisite for the table, and with plated spoons, forks, ladles, table cutlery, &c., &c., in well-seasoned oak cases.

All the newest and richest designs for Testimonial Inkstands, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c. Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Sets—4 pieces, 30 guineas. Salvers, £10 10s. ; Inkstands, £6 6s. ; Cups and Goblets, £2 2s. to £10, &c., &c.

Costly Illustrated Catalogues, free, on application.

MAPPIN & WEBB, 90 Norfolk Street, Sheffield ; 76, 77, and 78, Oxford Street, and Mansion House Buildings, City of London. See that every article bears our stamp—" Mappin and Webb, Sheffield and London," without which none are our manufacture.

All Orders sent direct to England must be accompanied by an order for payment, or will not be attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON and BOMBAY BANK and GENERAL FINANCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY, &c., which was to be HELD on the 16th instant, has been POSTPONED until FURTHER NOTICE.

12th September.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 20th, to SATURDAY the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive,) for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

JOHN McALISTER, pro Acting Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 11th September 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Monday, 14th August, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Gentlemen,

The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending on 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including dlrs. 22,554·33 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, and deducting interest paid and due, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to dlrs. 388,401·39, of which, after deducting Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation dlrs. 371,331·04.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of dlrs. 7·50 per Share on the Paid-up Shares, and of dlrs. 4·50 per Share on the New Shares, being equivalent to six per cent. for the half year ; this will absorb dlrs. 240,000, and of the balance, the Directors propose carrying dlrs. 100,000 to the Reserve Fund (thus raising it to dlrs. 900,000), and dlrs. 31,331·04 to the credit of New Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors are glad to state that the amount set aside at the end of the last half-year proved amply sufficient for the purposes contemplated, and that they are now quite satisfied with the position of the Bank's Securities.

The Directors consider that the result of the past half-year's working is very satisfactory, and congratulate the Shareholders on the continued prosperity of the Corporation.

CALLS.

The fourth call of dlrs. 25 per Share on the New Shares, due on the 1st July, has been promptly met on 19,417 Shares out of 20,000 ; the balance outstanding is due mostly on Shares held by proprietors absent from the Colony, from whom the necessary remittances are shortly expected to come in.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. H. B. Lemann and G. F. Heard resigned their seats at the Board on their departure from the Colony, and Messrs. Wm. Lemann and G. F. Weller have been elected in their stead.

CHIEF MANAGEMENT.

The Directors have confirmed Mr. James Greig as Chief Manager.

R. ROWETT, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30th JUNE 1871.

Dr.		
Cash and Bullion		$9,951,473·40
Government Securities		2,23[illegible],372·[illegible]6
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		8,533,375·23
Exchange Remittances		17,196,206·66
Bank Premises		82,204·93
Dead Stock		58,754·05
		$38,058,386·33
Cr.		
Paid-up Capital :		
$125 per Share on 20,000 Shares	$2,500,000·00	
First, Second, and Third Calls on New Stock	$1,500,000·00	
		$1,000,000·00
Reserve Fund		800,000·00
Notes in Circulation	$1,673,645·02	
Deposits	11,093,622·35	
		12,767,267·35
Exchange Acceptances		20,102,717·59
Profit and Loss Account		388,401·39
		$38,058,386·33

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30th JUNE, 1871.

Dr.		
To Amounts written off :		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000·00	
Rebate on Bill not due	7,070·35	
		$17,070·35
To Dividend Account :		
At the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,		
On paid-up Shares	$150,000·00	
On New Stock	90,000·00	
		240,000·00
To Reserve Fund :		
Amount carried to Credit		100,000·00
To Balance of undivided Profits :		
Carried forward to next half-year		31,331·04
		$388,401·39
Cr.		
By Balance of undivided Profits 31st Dec., 1870		$22,554·33
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1871, after deducting all Expenses and Interest Paid and Due		365,847·06
		$388,401·39

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1871		$900,000·00
By Balance on 31st December, 1871	$800,000·00	
By Profit and Loss Account	100,000·00	
		$900,000·00

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.
ALFRED L. TURNER, Acting Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE, J. M. VICKERS, } Auditors.

Taking the Dollar at the par Exchange of 4s. 6d. per Dollar, the Statement of Accounts will be as follows :—

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30th JUNE, 1871.

Dr.		
Cash and Bullion		£2,239,756 10 5
Government Securities		502,508 14 3
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		1,920,009 8 6
Exchange Remittances		3,869,146 10 0
Bank Premises		18,496 2 2
Dead Stock		13,219 13 3
		£8,563,136 18 7
Cr.		
Paid up Capital :		
£28-2-6 per Share, on 20,000 shares	£562,500 0 0	
First, Second, and Third Calls on New Stock	337,500 0 0	
		£900,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		180,000 0 0
Notes in Circulation	£376,570 2 6	
Deposits	2,496 065 0 7	
		2,872,635 3 1
Exchange Acceptances		4,523,111 9 2
Profit and Loss Account		87,390 6 4
		£8,563,136 18 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30th JUNE, 1871.

Dr.		
To Amounts written off :		
Remuneration to Directors	£2,250 0 0	
Rebate on Bills not due	1,590 16 7	
		£3,840 16 7
To Dividend Account :		
At the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on paid-up Shares	£33,750 0 0	
On New Stock	20,250 0 0	
		54,000 0 0
To Reserve Fund :		
Amount carried to Credit		22,500 0 0
To Balance of Undivided Profits :		
Carried forward to next Half-year		7,049 9 9
		£87,390 6 4
Cr.		
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st Dec 1870		£5,074 14 6
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1871, after deducting all Expenses and Interest Paid and Due		82,315 11 10
		£87,390 6 4

RESERVE FUND.

Dr. To Balance on 30th June, 1871		£202,500 0 0
Cr. By Balance on 31st December, 1871		£180,000 0 0
Profit and Loss Account		22,500 0 0
		£202,500 0 0

FOR SALE, the property of an OFFICER going to ENGLAND :—

No. 1—A DARK BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, by Prince William, 15-3, 4 years' old, landed in Bombay last May, and promises to make a very handsome Charger. Price—Rs. 1,250.

No. 2—A BAY ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, 6 years' old, high caste, very handsome, has been regularly ridden with troops, and is a perfect Charger. Price—Rs. 900.

No. 3—A BAY ARAB, 14-1½, 6 years' old, a good Stepper, has been in harness and rides well, and would make a good Charger. Price—Rs. 600.

The above are believed to be perfectly sound.

No. 4—A BUGGY, in first-rate order, complete with Lamps, &c., with English Patent Axles and Lancewood Shafts, bought last February, and is equal to new. A handsome Turn-out. Price—Rs. 600.

No. 5—A Set of Plated Single Harness, English, in good order. Rs. 75.

No. 6—A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, made by Messrs. Bajkhan & Co., Futtehghur, 10 feet square, with Carpets, Checks, complete, double fly, and almost equal to new. Price—Rs. 327.

Apply to R. FELL and SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 12th September 1871.

COOL SLEEP!

IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a

CHINA GRASS MAT,

Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).

A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8 ; Credit Rs. 8-8, BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 185½ miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th September 1871, or may be despatched by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which day no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,

W. C. FURNIVALL, Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.

P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the second Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

First.—To consider and determine as to the propriety of forthwith completing the Liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus Assets thereof, and dissolving the Bank according to the provisions of Section XCV (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Second.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rs. 2,06,540-10-9, according to the particulars stated below, out of which sum of Rs. 2,06,540-10-9 it is however estimated that no more than Rs. 51,635 will be established as payable.

Third.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rs. 61,635 shall be placed in the hands of two or more Trustees to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the Meeting (Rs. 51,635 thereof being contributed by the Bank, and Rs. 10,000, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust ; that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the Thirteenth of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four ; and that the said Trustees shall after the said day stand possessed of the balance of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 then remaining in their hands (if any) in trust for the said Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that time; and that the said Mr. William Rodgie shall enter into Covenants with the Bank and the Trustees for the payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which the sum of Rs. 61,635 proposed to be placed in the hands of the Trustees shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank. Copies of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

Schedule of Outstanding Debts and Liabilities, on 23rd June 1871.

Current Deposit Account	Rs.	84,944 9 10
Bank Notes	„	85,140 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends	„	2[illegible],505 0 0
Fixed Deposits	„	5,012 4 6
Bank Post Bills	„	5,961 7 10
Interest on New Capital	„	4,977 4 7
	Rs.	2,06,540 10 9

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA, WITTOBA RAGHOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGHOBA..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGHOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGGONNATH BHUNDAREE..........Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be sold in sixteen (16) Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of SEPTEMBER 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards and thirty-nine hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom-House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, bounded on the north and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 9, hereinafter described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by an oart passage, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Hurrichund Damooljee but are now occupied by the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and twenty-two hundredths of a square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 3, 1, 7, and 8, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Doorga, woman, and Syed Hoosain Nalbund.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards and 71-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 2, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Rustomjee Bharoocha, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs 2-8 per annum.

Lot No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and 20-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 3, and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by a public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Mrs. Paul, as Fazendaree tenant at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 2-4 per annum.

Lot No 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards and 63-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, and bounded on the north by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee Saboowalla, on the south by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos 4 and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, on the east by Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and on the west by public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cooverjee Doctor, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards and 75-100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 5, 7, 3 and 4, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said ground has for some years past been and now is in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards and 88/100ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, bounded on the north, south, and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 6, 8, 2 and 3, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the possession of the plaintiffs and of the defendant Moroba Raghoba.

Lot No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards and thirty-eight hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a bungalow standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 B, bounded on the north, south and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 7 and 2, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, in the occupation of the defendant Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree.

Lot No. 9.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three square yards and eight-three hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with a chawl or range of building standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1 and No. 1 A, respectively, bounded on the north and west by other property belonging to the family of the late Damooljee Chimajee and sold as Lots 2 and 1, described in these advertisements of sale, on the south by a oart passage, and on the east by the Lady Jamsetjee's Road, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by the defendant Manockjee Sorabjee, Nusserwanjee Eduljee, and Wittoo Tamnocur.

Lot No. 10.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,671 square yards and 5/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Patell, on the south by the oart of the late Pootoba Dadoba, on the east by the oart of Assecbai, widow of Shapoorjee Cursetjee, and on the west partly by the property of Gabriel De Souza and partly by the oart of the said Pootoba Dadoba.

Lot No. 11.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of an oart with several cocoanut trees standing and growing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Lower Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 552, bounded on the north and west by the oart of Bhasker Crustna Gawer, and on the south and east by the oart of the Portuguese church, and which land is sold, subject to any estate and interest of Reverend D. F. Rodrigues, Mr N. Rodrigues, and Mr. J. S. Rodrigues in a house standing on such land, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 674.

Lot No. 12.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and sixty-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 9, and bounded on the north by the batty fields of Hurgowan Madhowdas, on the south by the ground of Boodia Sookar Kunj, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the road of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 13.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging to Jao Ignacio Pereira and Manockjee Cursetjee, on the south by the batty ground of Jao Antonio Louis, on the east by the batty ground of Jao Ignacio Pereira, and on the west by the batty fields of Antonio Pereira Dias, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, in the occupation of the said Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 14.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty fields, containing by admeasurement 1,7[illegible]7 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, and bounded on the north by the batty ground belonging partly to Esool Mahomed and partly to Bhoodia Sookar Kunj, on the south by a small passage, on the east by the Sion Road, and on the west by the batty ground of Esool Mahomed, and which said piece of ground has for some years past been and now is occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 15.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of batty field, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards and 7/9 of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate at a village called Catherdee, Small Dewsur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 9, bounded on the north by a small passage, on the south by a batty field of Crustna Balum Bhoir, on the east by Sion Road, and on the west by batty fields of Boodia Balloo Patel, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Boodia Sookar Bhoin.

Lot No. 16.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 2,654 square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 9, bounded on the north by the Sion Road, on the south by the Government ground, on the east by the property of Babajee Succaram, and on the west by the property of Jamsetjee Parsee, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is occupied by Babool Wittoo Bhundaree, as Fazundaree tenant, at a Fazundaree rent of Rs. 10 per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attornies for the above named Plaintiffs, Rampart Road.—Dated this 16th day of August 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 560 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH, A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 5th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of this Company will be HELD at the Office in Rampart Row on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the following business :—

1st.—The question of the supply of Iron Hoops to the Company.
2nd.—To consider the advisability of reducing the Charges for Pressing.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Pooranmull Chimmiram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, for which every facility is provided, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by chemical analysis.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

Orders from Outstations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

Establishments—

BOMBAY, Fort & Byculla. POONA, Staff Lines.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Dispensing and Manufacturing Chemists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same. BUDGETT and HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10⅞d. „
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. „

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to an article in the *China Overland Mail* of August 4, we hereby give NOTICE that save that HASSAM MAHOMED was employed as an ORDINARY CLERK in our FIRM at HONGKONG up to the month of May last, neither our Firm in Bombay or China has or ever had any connection whatever, in business or otherwise, with ABDOOLA MOOSSA NOORMAHOMED CAMISSA and HASSAM MAHOMED, referred to in the said article, or either of them, and that our FIRM and the FIRM of FAZEL MAHOMED ESSA & Co. are distinct and separate Firms, composed of entirely different persons as Partners therein.

HASSEMBHOY GOOLAMHOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PURE KEROSINE OIL for LIGHTING the STREETS and ROADS within the Municipal limits of Kurrachee, to the 31st March 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th September 1871.

The Oil to be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at the Municipal Store's Yard.

About 1,500 gallons of Oil will be required monthly.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Further particulars to be ascertained on application to

G. R. DALLIMORE, Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 2nd Sept. 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY OF 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 25th September 1871, and will be opened on the following day in the Hoozoor Kutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of October and November 1871, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1872.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed, " Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

W. E. ELLICOT, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 31st August 1871.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, SHOLAPORE, POONA, PAUNCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE. If desired, a portion of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as ten annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE INCOME TAX :

By J. M. MACLEAN. London : 1871.

A few Copies of this Pamphlet are on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price, One Rupee each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a bold Pamphlet, and we cannot call it a bad one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

Mr. Maclean's *brochure* has the merit of introducing a distinct variation on this protracted discussion.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Maclean is a very accomplished man.—*Indian Economist.*

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLA:

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF ANNA POSTAGE.

5 Quires of Paper and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTING MATERIALS, AND OFFERS THEM AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

Super Royal Size.	Demy Size.
Royal Size.	Postfolio Size.

INK TABLES to the various size of Presses.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21 inches.	20 by 30 inches.
18 by 27 „	22 by 33 „

GALLEY PRESSES.

ATHOL PRESSES, with Iron Plates for Pressing.

Treadle Paging Machines	French Lithographic Rollers.
Card Board Cutting Machines.	Wrought Iron Chases.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.	Type Cases, best pioned.
Roller Stock and Frames.	Whole Frames with Racks.

BINDING CLOTH, of various Colours.

Pick and Ley Brushes.	Quoins.
Composing Sticks.	Side Sticks and Mallets.
Boxwood Scrapers.	Wooden Furniture.
Brass Rules, 24 inches.	Shooting Sticks, brass tipped.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

Black Printing Ink.	Best American Potash.
Transfer „	Snake Stones.
Writing (in sticks).	Gold Bronze, in 2 oz. bottles.

ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, by McNEILE.

Agent in Bombay for Messrs. HUGHES and KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

J. NEUBERG.

ALKALOIDS, NEUTRAL PRINCIPLES, AND OTHER VEGETABLE REMEDIES OF PRECISION.

MECONIC ACID.	CONVOLVULINE.
ACONITIA.	COUMARINE.
ALOINE.	DIGITALINE.
APIOL.	EMETINE.
Do. IN GLOBULES.	JALAPINE.
HYDROCHLORATE OF APOMORPHIA.	KOUSSEINE.
	NARCEINE.
ATROPIA.	NARCOTINE.
ATROPIZED GELATINE.	NICOTINE.
CAFFEINE.	PIPERINE.
CODEIA.	THEBAINE.
COLOCYNTHIDINE.	CONINE.

BRUCINE.

ROS ALPINUS.

The Prickly Heat season being close at hand, we recommend all to lay in a supply of this old established Remedy.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

CHEMICAL FOOD. (SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.)

Strongly recommended as a Tonic for Children and Delicate Persons.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1 8.

CHOLERA MIXTURE, By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is constantly resorted to, and with great success in Epidemics.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8. Per dozen, Rs. 15.

FEVER MIXTURE, By D. S. K. & Co.,

Is an invaluable remedy in Intermittent Fever, if taken between the paroxysms.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

ALL MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

To the order of SOUNDY & Co., and arranged to hold the various sizes of Paper and Envelopes in ordinary use.

THE COMPLETE CABINET : size 15¼ by 11 inches, and 15¼ inches high, with folding doors, porcelain Tablet for Memoranda, Date Calendar, division for holding Foolscap, large and small Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Pens, etc., with drawer underneath and secret drawer, finished in the best style, of seasoned wood, with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

In Polished Oak or Mahogany... ... ... Rs. 44
In Beautifully-Figured Dark Walnut ... ... „ 52

THE NEW DESPATCH CABINET.

A most complete and convenient Companion to the Traveller, containing divisions for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, the Front falling down forms a Desk, and reveals receptacles for Pens, Pencils and Inkstand, with drawers for Stamps, &c. In polished Oak.

Size 15 by 9½ by 9¼ ... ... Rs. 24 0

THE REGISTERED STATIONERY CABINET.

15½ by 12¼ and 10 inches high. The division arranged for the Paper to be placed horizontally ; with Morocco Covered Writing Slope beneath, in Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock, Rs. 45.

SOLID STATIONERY CASE.

For holding Foolscap, Note Paper, and Envelopes of various sizes, with Drawer for Pens and Pencils, and Lid secured by Lock and Key. In polished Oak... ... Rs.

THE NEW LIBRARY STATIONERY CABINET.

With shaped Lid, secured by Lock and Key, containing Divisions for Stationery of various sizes. In Walnut, Oak or Mahogany. Size 15¼ by 7½ by 9¼, with a rest for Ruler and tray for Pens and Inkstand... ... ... Rs. 26 0

PORTABLE SECRETAIRE.

Combined Book Case, Stationery Case, and Writing Desk, contains in a very small space the usual appurtenances of a Stationery Cabinet, as well as a rack for books of reference, pen tray, writing desk, &c. ; a most valuable addition to the office, board-room, library, or school-room. In Oak wood, 45 Rs., fitted with four books only. Either Secretaire can be had *without* the books.

ENLARGED SECRETAIRE.

This is similar in principle to the Registered Portable Secretaire, but is especially adapted for office use. Besides the revolving stationery case, it contains a book rack, drawers, pen tray, and receptacle for foolscap and quarto papers and envelopes. In Oak wood, 60 Rs., fitted with four books only.

EVERYBODY'S SECRETAIRE.

The *principle* of the Registered Portable Secretaire is also retained in this, but it is offered in the present form to meet the constant demand for a cheap and really useful stationery and book cabinet. In Oak wood, 30 Rs., fitted with four books only.

No other fittings than the four books are included in the prices quoted.

SECRETAIRE.	Sizes.	Height ft. in.	Leg. ft. in.	Depth ft. in.
	Portable	„ 1 4	„ 1 4	„ 0 7½
	Enlarged	„ 1 5	„ 1 5	„ 0 8½
	Everybody's	„ 1 3	„ 1 3	„ 0 6½

ILLUSTRATIONS sent FREE by post on application.

Cash Prices are quoted ; a remittance must in all cases accompany orders.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY.

FITZGERALD HOTEL and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL, (BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS of SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, in the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

THACKER, VINING, and CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

It is the only FILTER that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours 10 to 15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28, „ „ 17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38, „ „ 25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with Order.

THACKER, VINING, and CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle .... Rs. 2

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ABOUT THE LINIMENT.

ORIGINALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE PROPRIETORS.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 26th, 1871.

My Horse, a large Australian, was suffering, not only from Mange, but had a dirty, scurfy skin, in some places resembling Busatti. I tried your Liniment, and after three or four days' application I am happy to say the skin became clean and smooth, the Mange having almost entirely disappeared. The Horse is now perfectly well.

(Sd.) R. W.

Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1871.

I can truly say that it is a most wonderful remedy for Mange and those Heat spots that Horses are so subject to in this country. I have also tried it on Dogs, and the effect is just the same.

(Name of writer well known in racing circles, but does not wish it published.)

Malabar Hill, Aug. 28th, 1871.

I have tried G's Liniment both on Horses and Dogs on places where the hair had got rubbed off, and in every case it has caused the hair to grow again thickly in a very short period.

(Writer well known.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor, D. S. KEMP and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE French loan has again advanced to-day. A large business, over 14 lacs, has been done; and the closing price is 95¾ ex Coupon. Land and Spinning shares are steady. There has been some inquiry for National Bank shares at Rs. 93.

The following report on the transactions of the week in the Bombay Money Market is taken from our *Overland Summary* of yesterday's date :—

The money market continues in the same easy state, and loans on Government Securities, for short periods, are obtainable at 3½ to 4 per cent. The business doing in our Export and Import trades is still most limited, but the firmness of the rate of Council Bills in London, and the continued withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England, will tend to strengthen the rates of exchange, and the value of money in India. The bullion in the Bank of England amounts now to about 24½ millions, being a reduction of about 3 millions from the highest point, and, as confidence grows in the state of Continental politics, further heavy withdrawals may be expected. Although the money market here, moreover, is very easy, yet it can hardly be said to be abundant, for the Bank's cash balances are small, and are chiefly made up of the Treasury balances,—so that an advance in the Bank of England rate would, it is not improbable, materially affect exchange. The specie received in the week amounted to £19,867, of which £5,800 was brought by the English mail steamer which arrived on the 7th, and £14,067 by the China mail steamer which arrived yesterday.

SHARES.—The market generally has been very dull, and prices are lower. In land shares, hardly any business has been done except in Port Canning, which are in demand at Rs. 415:—Colaba's are weak at Rs. 1,565; Magazons at Rs. 935; and Freres at Rs. 147. In Bank Shares, there has been enquiry for New Bank of Bombay Shares which have advanced to 26½ per cent. premium, and for the Shares of the Second Issue, with Rs. 100 only paid, to 15½ per cent. premium on the full amount of a share. National Bank Shares close at Rs. 91. In the early part of the week, these shares were adversely affected on receipt of intelligence from Calcutta that certain Shareholders there had met with the view of taking measures for the liquidation of the Bank, either absolutely, or to re-establish the head office of the Bank in Calcutta. We believe that no losses have been incurred by the Bank besides those sustained last year in China, which amounted to about £60,000 only, and which the Directors referred to in their last report. These losses, which are small compared with those which other Banks, now flourishing, have sustained, will soon be wiped out; the Credit of the Bank has always been held in mercantile circles to be equal to other exchange Banks of greater capital and resources; and its liquidation would be much regretted in Bombay, where the management has throughout been marked by sound judgment and ability. The shares fell to Rs. 80 on the 6th instant, and have gradually risen to the closing rate. Spinning Companies shares have been very steady, but very few have changed hands: Alliance stand at Rs. 2,650; Oriental at Rs. 2,700; and Manockjee Petit at the advanced rate of Rs. 1,120. In Press Companies shares, Mofussil Press and Ginning have been largely dealt in and close pretty firm at Rs. 625: Bombay Press have fallen to Rs. 2,250, the dividend expected being only Rs. 200 per share.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A large amount has changed hands in the week, but it has principally consisted of forced sales of Fives, of which about 17 lacs were sold at 105¼ to 105½ for delivery in October and November next. For this description there is now little or no enquiry, and the price now stands at 105. Nothing is yet known of the terms upon which the Government of India will offer to replace the 16 crores (16 millions sterling) of Fives, which fall due in January next; but as Fours are now firm at 99⅞ to par, it is not improbable that the new loan will be a Four per cent. loan, which would be taken up at a trifling discount, say at or above 97. The price of Fives however remains at the comparatively high rate of 105, but this is because of the uncertainty as to the terms of the new loan, and because of the firmness, in the London market, of Fives, which are quoted at 101¼ to 101½, and which in consequence offer a favourable medium of remittance. But we doubt if an amount could be placed on the London market without seriously affecting price. Fours and Fives and half have been in demand, but there are few sellers. We quote Fours 99⅞ to par, Fives 105, Fives and half 114¼. In Calcutta also the market, except for Fives, is steady; quotations there are Fours 99½ rising, Fives 105, Fives and half 113¾. Of the London market, we have no later advices than 2nd September, when Fours stood at 95, Fives at 101¼, and Fives and half at 109¾, with exchange on India at 1s. 1/11d.: as, however, it is known that exchange on India has since become firmer, Government Securities will probably also have improved. There has been a fair demand here for the new French loan, which is now dealt in at 95: in Calcutta it is quoted at 94¼.

EXCHANGE.—A fair business has been done, and a good deal of 6 months' sight Bank paper has been purchased at 1s. 11¼d. The tone of the market has undergone some slight changes during the week, but the downward fluctuation at any time scarcely extended to one-sixteenth, and that in the rate for Bank Bills only, rising immediately afterwards to 1s. 11¼d. Rates at the close are again firmer, viz., at 1s. 11¼d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11⅜d. for Credits, and at 1s. 11¼d. for Documents, on which £7 and £8 a bale are advanced. A fair business has also been done on Calcutta, but rates are weaker, sight Bank Bills being now offered at 100¼, and 60 days' sight at 99½. On China, 60 days sight, House Bills, stand at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100	6 p ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	177½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490
				RAILWAY COMPANIES.	
......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225
				LAND COMPANIES.	
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	415
				PRESS COMPANIES.	
150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	9·0
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	66½do.	Do New	560
500	1,8·0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,200
150	8 500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,0·0	1,800	·0 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	955
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1·0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	9·,600
225	2,0·0	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
400	2,000	1,700	50		
690	1,250	all		Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl
5·0	2,500		Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
100	5··	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,660
90·	··0	all	...	Bombay	2,80· nl.
	1,000	all	57*	Bombay United	1,025x-d
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	305
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,340
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,120
900	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,690
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

O'Brien, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regiment, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Wood, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Native Infantry, on privilege leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Williams, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Cannanore.

Hall, Major, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Chadwick, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on duty, to Aden.

Smith, Surgeon, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Short, Sergeant, Public Works Department, on sick leave, to England.

Jacob, Captain, Superintendent Army School, from leave, to Poona.

Wood, Captain, Staff Corps, on private affairs, to England.

Willoughby, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

Howison, Assistant Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, on private affairs, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd September.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Capt. A. M. Bonar, C Bat. 8th Brigade R. A., will proceed to England, with a view to his succeeding to thee Adjutancy of the 11th Brigade, which will shortly become vacant.

On arrival he will report himself to the Dy. Adjt. Gen., R. A., Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st October 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1872 :—

2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, R. A.; Lt. R. A. Hickson, 1st Bn. 3rd Foot; Ens. E. A. Ball, 1st Bn. 6th Foot; Capt. F. S. Terry, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot; Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th Ben. Lancers; Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th Pun. Inf.; and Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, 32nd Pioneers.

* This cancels G. O. C. C, 31st May 1871, page 272, permitting 2nd Capt. R. S. Robinson, R. A, to study at the College from 1st Jan. to 1st Nov 1872.

Lt. J. E. Kitson, 21st Hussars, is permitted to visit Simla, as well as Cashmere, on the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 27th March, p. 150.

Lt. M. H. Court, Gen. List, Cav., lately employed under the Gov. N. W. P., is attached to the 3rd Ben. Cav. for duty.

With reference to G. O. No. 152 of 1871, H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased, with the sanction of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council, to make the following appointments :—

To be Garrison Instructors.—Maj. A. S. Cameron, V. C., 2-25th Foot; Capt. P. C Story, 26th Foot; 2nd Capt. A. S. Hunter, R. A—in the Bengal Presidency. Capt. J. C. Tayler, R. A; 2nd Capt. G. G. Hanner, R. A.; Lt. (Local Capt.) O. W. de Thoren, 45th Foot; Lt. W. F. Nelson, R. A.—in the Mad. Presidency. Maj. T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot; Capt. H. H. Griffiths, 59th Foot—in the Bom. Presidency.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—11th Foot.—Major W. D. Napier, 2nd Bn; Capt. H. H. Skill, 2nd Bn.; Lt. G. S. Bullock, 1st Bn. 12th Foot.—Lt. R. T. E. Dowse, 2nd Bn.

The leave granted to Maj. T. L. Bell, 1st Bn. 6th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 22nd June last, p. 304, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Cornet J. F D. Fordyce, 21st Hussars, is permitted to visit Calcutta, as well as Cashmere, on the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 1st April, p. 160.

The resignation of his appointment as Hospital Apprentice in the Sub. Med. Dept. by Daniel Donegan, doing duty with the 109th Foot, is accepted.

Nat. Med. Pupil Mahidial, No. 34, attached to the Lahore Med. School, is, with the sanction of Govt., permitted to resign the service.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 21st July, appointing Staff Ast. Surg. J. Fitzmaurice, doing duty with the 1st Bn. 3rd Foot, to the temporary medical charge of the 5th N. I., with effect from the 3rd May last, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg. R. H. Perkins, proceeding on sick leave, there being no officer of the Ind. Med. Serv. available.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 3rd Feb. last, appointing Bt. Col. W. R. Cunningham, Ben. Inf., to officiate as Dy. Judge Advocate of the division, as a temporary measure, vice Bt. Col. W. Fullerton, S. C, proceeding on leave. Dated the 21st June last, directing all reports of the station of Umballa, pending the return to duty of Bt.-Col. W. Payn, C.B., 72nd Foot, or until further orders, to be made to Bt.-Col. E. Atlay, C.B., R. A., with effect from the 30th idem, during the absence, on inspection duty, of the Maj.-Gen. commanding the division.

Allahabad Station Order, dated the 15th Aug., directing Ast. Surg. E. R Johnson, 33rd N.I., to proceed to Chunar and officiate as Gar. Surg., as a temporary arrangement, vice Ast. Surg. D. J. Walsh, placed on the sick list. Dated the 16th Aug., appointing Ast. Surg. W. Finden, 11th Ben. Cav, to assume temporary medical charge of the 33rd N. I., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on duty of Ast. Surg. E. R. Johnson.

Chuckrata Station Order, dated the 24th July, making the following medical arrangements :—Ast. Surg. A. H. Kelly, Ind. Med. Dept., in medical charge of the detachment Ben. Sap. and Min., to proceed to Meerut on duty. Staff Ast. Surg. R. C. Parkinson, attached to the 55th Foot, to take medical charge of the detachment Ben. Sap. and Min. in addition to his other duties, there being no officer of the Ind. Med. Serv. available.

16th Ben. Cav.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th Aug., appointing Capt. G. C. Ross, 3rd Squad Officer and offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adj. in addition to his duties as 3rd Squad. Officer, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Lt. C. A. Carthew, offg Adj., there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Capt. J. E. Gwyther, to England, for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Vet. Surg. J. G. Bushman, to remain in Cashmere, from the 25th Aug. to the 25th Oct., on med. certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. (Local Maj.) G. E. Blair, A Bat. 23rd Brig., to Eng., overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a med. board. Capt. (Local Maj.) J. W. Collington, G Bat., 8th Brig., to Dhurmsala and Kooloo, from the 17th Aug. to the 15th Oct., on med. certificate. Lieut. F. F F. Nugent, A Bat. 20th Brig., to Eng., overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a med. board. Ast. Surg. S. G. White, M.D., C Bat. 8th Brigade, to remain at Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 22nd June to the 31st Oct., on med certificate, in extension of privilege leave. Ast. Surg. R. W. Clifton, A Bat. 22nd Brig., to remain at Simla, from the 3rd July to the 2nd Nov., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

6th Foot, 1st Bat.—Ast. Surg J. J. Crean, to remain at Mussoorie, on med. certificate, from the 17th June to the 14th Aug., in extension of privilege leave. Ast. Surg. J. J. Crean, to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th Aug., to appear before a med. board.

21st Foot, 1st Bat.—Capt E. M. Allen, to Eng., for six months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement.

36th Foot.—Ens. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd Wing Sub 21st N.I., on probation, from the 14th to the 16th Aug., in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

55th Foot.—Capt. A. H. Kay, to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 20th Aug. to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

107th Foot—Ens. H. C. E. Lucas, for four months, to remain at Poona, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. J. Marquis, (Com. 17th N.I.), from the 3rd to the 13th Aug., to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, in extension. Maj. C. W. Fletcher, (doing general duty at Meerut,) to Nynee Tal from the 10th Sept. to the 10th Oct., on private affairs.

Late 35th N.I.—Capt. J. M. Stewart, offg. 2nd in Com. 21st Punj. Inf., to Mussoorie, from the 15th Oct. to the 30th Nov., on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

DRESS.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to authorize the waterproof cloak, introduced by Horse Guards' G. O. No. 28 of 1871, being worn in India by those officers who choose to provide themselves with it.

MUSKETRY—AMMUNITION.

The Govt. of India has sanctioned balled ammunition being obtained by British regiments, on payment, from the Ord. Dept., for the purpose of match shooting, to such extent as in the opinion of the Insp. Genl. of Ord. and Magazines, can be supplied without inconvenience to the service, exclusive of the proportion laid down in G. O. No. 287 of 1867.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Walamo (s)	Johnson	Liverpool.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	M. Coast and Calcutta.
	Surat (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Bangalore, Angove, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Avoca, to China, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyria, 117 cases brandy and 24 boxes gunpowder, B M Punthakey; 40 cases matches, Blackwell an Co; 54 cases bar soap, J M Adamjee; 192 cases brandy and 80 cases old tom, P S Kharegat; 108 boxes bar soap, G Sumafally; 50 crates empty wine bottles, Payne and Co; 17 packages medicine, R Jewraz.

Ada (s), 17 casks paint of sorts, P Framjee; 30 packages Manilla rope, H Allybhoy; 15 bottles quicksilver, M Essaram.

White Adder, 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Walamo (s), 50 cases brandy, Thomson and Co.

Wellesley (s), 18 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 82 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 110 bales cotton, H Dewjeebhoy; 200 bundles linseed, J Dewjee.

Pericles, 72 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 1,000 bundles galls, S Wagjee.

Indus (s), 300 bundles galls, J Tricumjee; 700 bundles galls and 70 bales wool, H Thackersey; 300 bales wool, M Ramjee; 33 bales cotton, N Gunneshdas; 80 bales wool, and 21 bales cotton, N Khuttao; 59 bales cotton, D Bhoja; 235 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 82 bales wool, H Vussonjee & V Dewchund; 1 bale cotton, H Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 72 bales wool, P Vejsey; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 855 bundles coir rope, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co; 40 bales wool, J Umeashunker; 106 bales cotton D Canjee; 85 bales cotton, M Javerdas; 140 bales cotton, J Kissonram; 31 bales cotton, R L Southern & Co; 55 bales wool, D Ruttonsey.

FOR LONDON.

City of Foochow, 160 cwts of horns, D Hassom.

Surat (s), 85 bags coffee, W Nicol & Co.

Ada (s), 250 bundles hides, S S Mahomed.

Whitting, 6 packages cotton seed, A Hasson & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 814 bales cotton, C Ebram; 76 bales cotton, B Dhunjeeshaw & Co,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After Packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	
China	,, 13	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 7	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

Saturday ... October ... 7   Saturday ... December ... 2
Do ... November ... 4   Do ... do ... 30

KURSONDASS MOOLJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to raise a FUND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. KURSONDASS MOOLJEE. Recognition of his disinterested and persevering services in the cause of Moral and Social Reform among the Native Community of Western India, and the remembrance of the sufferings which he endured in the prosecution of his great purpose, present an undoubted claim to the support of the enlightened portion of the Community—a claim which it is thought will be cheerfully responded to.

The form of Memorial will be decided hereafter, as the Committee will necessarily have to be guided in their decision by the amount of Subscriptions raised.

The following Gentlemen constitute a Committee for the above object. Subscriptions are invited from the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman, and from the general public :—

COMMITTEE.

Lukhmidass Khimjee, Esq., Chairman.

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Gungadass Kesovedass, Esq.

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Treasurer, at his Office in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

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Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by thone-half from e 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.

Per Annum ......Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 7th, at Benares, the wife of Captain the Hon. J. H. Fraser, B. S. C., Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.

PEREIRA—September 3rd, at Dalhousie, the wife of 1st Class Apothecary R. Pereira, of a son.

SINCLAIR—September 3rd, at Umbillee Mullee Estate, South-East Wynaad, the wife of H. G. Sinclair, Esq., of a daughter.

SWINHOE—September 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Colonel F. W. Swinhoe, Royal Artillery, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

IT may be hoped that one result of the retirement of German troops from the vicinity of Paris will be to open again the old road through France for the Indian mails and passengers. At present, India gets no advantage whatever from the substitution of Brindisi for Marseilles as the gateway for the commerce of the East on the European shore of the Mediterranean. The sea wvoyage beteen Alexandria and Brindisi is shorter and pleasanter than that from the former port to Marseilles; but the time taken in the whole overland journey from London to Bombay is just as long now as before the Italian railway was completed. As the Mont Cenis tunnel will be opened for traffic this month, the mails might be sent right through by this route from Calais to Brindisi with a great saving of time over the present roundabout railway journey through Europe. But M. Thiers must be a little more liberal in his dealings with foreign travellers or he will never get back the Indian traffic for France. All the regulations so favourable to Englishmen, for which we were indebted to the free trade policy of the Empire, are now abolished; and once more the traveller through France is obstructed and harassed at every step by passport arrangements worthy only of the old régime. Mr. Cook, the well-known promoter of cheap tours to all parts of the world, writes to the *Times* to say that the restrictions imposed on travelling by the strict passport system "are "diverting the tourist traffic from the most "direct, short, and cheap route, through "Paris, and the French Government are "driving their old friends to the freer German "lines. I saw Lord Lyons on this subject "last week, and am to-day furnishing his "Lordship with particulars, showing that "France is losing two-thirds of the usual Swiss "traffic, and that Switzerland is not crowded. "Several hotel-keepers told me they had not done "so much in July as in June, and nothing like "what they did in July, 1869-70. In 1869 I "paid the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean "Company over 250,000 francs (10,000*l*.) for "tickets between Paris and Switzerland, and this "season our highest payments are to the German "and Rhenish companies." The Belgians are now as accommodating with regard to passports as the French used to be; and M. Thiers will soon discover, if he has not already found out, that France can only hold her own against other nations in this respect by competing with them in liberality to travellers.

IN the correspondence column of the *Pioneer* several letters have lately appeared from individuals apparently deeply interested in the laudable endeavour of making, or attempting to make, both ends meet. One inquires for works on poultry in India; a second, how to work a vegetable garden; a third, how to preserve vegetables through the winter; while a fourth, more inquisitive than all the rest combined, bluntly inquires how much two people ought to live well on, naively adding that a farm-yard involves such an "immensity of trouble" that keeping one is out of the question. Now all these queries emanate, we presume, from a horror of butler's bills, a bitterly acquired knowledge of the cheating propensities of head servants, and the impossibility, alleged or actual, of existing on the miserable stipends doled out by Government to subordinate military officers. These difficulties cannot be met by the "Madame Sahib" making her own market, even supposing that she be willing and able to do so; for, though by her own action she may effect some trifling saving, yet she may rest assured that her position is perfectly well known to those she has dealt with, and that a proportional profit has accordingly been added to the ordinary prices of the articles: her butler, moreover, losing what he considers his just gains, will take very good care that she does not traverse the market unknown. Possibly our readers may demur to this statement—still, though it is true that the butler's gains are decided profit on one side, yet it is also perfectly correct to say, that, though he doubtless would charge more than he paid, yet the prices to him would have been less than to the mistress of the house, and at the end of the month very little perceptible difference would be found in the two accounts.

To test this, let us descend to the middle classes. Anyone taking the trouble to enquire into their messing arrangements would be perfectly astonished at the amount of food (as good, aye, and often better, than that seen at clubs, messes, and such like) purchased for one rupee in comparison to what we can obtain for ourselves at the price. Now, remember, these people do not visit the markets perhaps twice a month, but at some time or other of their lives they have gained knowledge, they are first-rate judges of all market goods, know the prices to a nicety, and always order, in detail, what they require: their servants knowing this cheat them very little, if at all, and the dealers know that if they do not sell some one else will. This class, in fact, create a very healthy competition in the market, and fully reap the benefit of the same; while we, content to be treated as "sahib log," are likewise content to pay for the privilege. If our wives, or in their absence we ourselves, only took proper means to find out the real prices of things (and the proper way of doing so is sufficiently obvious), we should find that our servants would consider it more profitable to leaven their general conduct with a little more honesty, to the lasting benefit of our finances. If a servant finds that his employer is well up in prices, and takes steps to keep himself informed of every material change in them, he will very soon reform his ways; but the nuisance is, that, where we find one house in which a tight hand is kept, we find a dozen where all charges are paid without remonstrance. If combination were possible, the remedy would be much easier than it is. Individual action, however, must and will meet with success, though not so complete as in the case of combination.

Now, as regards domestic farming, the word of course is used in a very limited sense. Poultry of all sorts could undoubtedly be kept with great advantage to the household in most of our stations. A cow also might be advantageously added without any great additional expense or trouble; but there, in our opinion, the so-called farming should cease. Growing vegetables would not only involve trouble, and demand more time than the master of the house could afford, but the result, as affecting the household, would not repay the expense attendant thereon. Growing for sale is, of course, quite a different matter. Fresh eggs, butter, milk, and tender chickens are luxuries not to be sneezed at in India, and to gain such an end surely some little trouble (not "an immensity") would not be thrown away. The expenses are not much—fowls can be well fed at nine pies per mensem each under proper management, while the market price of butter and milk consumed during the month will be found considerably more than the cost of feeding the cow. One word, in conclusion: the butler must have nothing to do with these arrangements; if he has, master's fowls will never lay, chickens will die, and the cow will very speedily run dry.

COLONEL TREVOR has, we hear, accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India. The offer was too complimentary to be refused, and we are glad for Colonel Trevor's own sake that he has gained this deserved promotion. His removal to the other side of India will be a loss to Bombay, where his business talents and capacity for doing hard work himself and making those under him do hard work also, are well-known and appreciated. Colonel Trevor will, of course, be succeeded by Captain Hancock in the office of Consulting Engineer for Railways.

IT is understood that, on Mr. Mansfield's return to India in November, Mr. Rogers, Acting member of Council, will take leave of absence to England for a few months until the expiration of Mr. Mansfield's term of office.

WE regret to hear that the planters' prospects in the Jounpore district are extremely disheartening.

COLONEL MACBEAN, of the 92nd Highlanders, has for some time been very unwell at Peterhoff, Simla.

FOR the past few days the weather in Bombay has been rainy. Pretty heavy rain fell during the greater part of yesterday.

A POONA paper hears that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will come to Bombay on Thursday and stay about a week, after which he will return to Poona.

THE Garrison Instructors appointed for the Bengal Presidency are Major Cameron, V. C., 2-25th Foot; Captain Story, 26th Foot; and Captain Hunter, R. A.

GENERAL GOLDSMIDT, we read, has satisfactorily prosecuted the object of his mission to the Belooch frontier. His surveys will be made the basis of a treaty between the Indian and Persian Governments.

WE learn from Kattywar that Mr. Venayek Narayen Bhagwat, Special Political Assistant, Bhantwa, has been appointed temporarily Superintendent of the Limree State, in place of the late Mr. Cursondas Mooljee.

FOR some time past epidemic fever has been raging in the villages round Calcutta. The Reform Association undertook the task of affording relief, and during the last six weeks have treated sixteen hundred patients at a cost to the Association of nearly Rs. 400.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hardy, left Kalka on the morning of the 6th instant for Dugshaie, whence, on the morning of the 9th, His Lordship was to proceed to Simla. We see it stated that he will be a guest at Peterhoff for the remainder of the Simla season.

WHO would have thought it! Even the Hindoo women appear to be going in for "woman's rights," if we may judge by the following notification which appeared in yesterday's *Times of India* :—

BIRTH.

BALKRISHNA—September 9th, at Jambulwadi, Mrs. Balkrishna Vasudeva Narayan Kirtikar, articled clerk to Mr. R. J. Abraham, of a son.

WE yesterday published a special telegram reporting the occurrences of a riot in Bareilly Jail, in which five persons were killed and thirty wounded. We now find it stated in the *Pioneer* that thirty-six were wounded, and that five life-prisoners escaped from jail. Commenting on the riot the same paper says—"There can be little doubt but that this *emeute* has been directly caused by that insane order lately passed by Dr. Edes, the Officiating Superintendent of the Jail, depriving the Brahmin prisoners of their sacred threads, which at the time created considerable ill-feeling among the prisoners, and which has now been used as the pretext for a murderous outbreak. The life-prisoners who have escaped are, we fear, some of the late Mohurrum rioters."

THE removal of the Punjab Mountain Battery from Hazara, our Allahabad contemporary considers, argues well for the present peaceful state of that part of the N. W. Frontier. "It is to be hoped that Atta Mahomed Khan is now the undisputed ruler at Oghee, and that the occasional little raids and village-burnings which, somehow, do still take place, are but expressions of good feeling on the part of the Black Mountaineers—exhibited, perhaps, in their own peculiar way. Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., now at Simla, must have been consulted about this temporary reduction of the Frontier Force, and doubtless considers that such reductions will not interfere with the efficient guarding of the piece of border under his immediate control."

THE following is the list of business brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Tuesday last week:—The Hon. Mr. Strachey moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of work of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds be taken into consideration and passed: he also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land. The Hon. Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill for consolidating and amending the law as to land revenue procedure in the Punjab, the Bill to regulate the weights and measures of capacity of British India, and the Bill for declaring what laws are in force in the Punjab, moving that all three be referred to Select Committees with instructions to report in four weeks. The Hon. Mr. Cockerell then moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Railway Act be taken into consideration and be passed as amended.

THE Peshawur Mountain Battery, which has been borrowed from the Punjab Government for active service against the Lushais, is the most efficient one in India for hill work, and its commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V.C., R.A., is well known to the service as a dashing and experienced officer. The Peshawur Mountain Battery is under orders to leave Abbottabad on the 15th instant, and all sepoys now on leave have been directed to return immediately. The following from the *Pioneer* regarding the expedition contains some facts which are news:—"Early in December a column under Colonel Brownlow, C.B., will start from Chittagong, another leaving Cachar under General Bourchier, C.B., about the same date, both entering the Lushai country together. Colonel Roberts accompanies the former as Quartermaster-General; Captain East, Assistant Quartermaster-General, accompanying Colonel Brownlow. The list of the troops we have already published, and it only remains to be added that half a Mountain Battery, with two mortars, will accompany each column, and that the troops will be armed with the Enfield rifle. We regret we cannot add that each column will take *mitrailleuse* with it."

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

1ST DAY—MONDAY, 11TH SEPT.

STARTER.—Major Wakefield.
JUDGE.—T. M. Filgate, Esq.

As has been the case for the last two years the weather was unfavourable, and the second heat of the Sassoon Cup was rowed in the pouring rain; the would-be spectators being forced to take shelter in the tents, from which even the finish of the race was scarcely visible. In spite of the weather, however, the greater part of Poona society appeared to be present, and, as might be expected, at the head quarters of the Bombay. Blue ribbons appeared to be the favorite "wear" among the fairer portion of the assembly. Both heats were won with almost absurd ease. The Civilians had at the last moment to place Mr. Lee Warner in the place of Mr. Hummick, and their victory was consequently somewhat of a surprise. The Staff Crew justified the confidence placed in them, and won easily. No time was taken. The Bombay Crew, who were to have rowed in the second heat, were unfortunately unable to put in an appearance.

1ST RACE.—1st Heat of the Sassoon Cup Race.—Prizes.—A Cup presented by the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., and four Cups from the Fund. Distance one mile.

STAFF CREW.—*First.*

	st.	lbs.
1 Carnegy	10	13
2 Wall	9	13½
3 Malcolmson	12	6¼
St. — McRae	13	5
Cox. — Ebden	8	7½

Colour—Light Blue.

83RD REGIMENT CREW.

	st.	lbs.
1 Metcalfe	10	2
2 Wyndham	9	4
3 Heath	13	8
St. — Marriott	11	6
Cox. — Geoghegan	9	0

Colour—White.

KIRKEE CLUB CREW (R. A. AND R. E.)

	st.	lbs.
1 Gordon	10	0
2 Holberton	11	3
3 Turner	12	10
St. — Campbell	11	7
Cox. — Mathew	10	0

Colours—Blue and Scarlet.

2ND RACE.—2nd Heat.

CIVILIAN CREW.—*First.*

	st.	lbs.
1 Unwin	10	2
2 Reid	10	7
3 Hammick	12	0
St. — Horsley	12	1
Cox. — Oxenham	9	7

Colours—Red and Black.

ENGINEERS (IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.)

	st.	lbs.
1 Buckle	11	2
2 Joyner	10	7
3 Pottinger	11	9
St. — Whiting	10	5
Cox. — Hughes	9	10

Colours—Purple and White.

BOMBAY CLUB CREW.

	st.	lbs.
1 Farran	9	4
2 Atkinson	11	3
3 Acworth	13	3
St. — Murray	10	3
Cox. — Warre	...	

Colours—Dark Blue.

3RD RACE.—5-30 P.M.—1ST HEAT OF SCRATCH FOURS.—Ladies steering (two in each boat). Entries on the ground. Prizes—A pair of ear-rings to each lady in the winning boat. Pewters for the crew. Distance half a mile.

The first heat only of the Scratch Fours could be rowed owing to the bad weather. We hope for more auspicious weather on Wednesday.

Three boats, however, each steered by two ladies, were courageous enough to face the rain, and rowed a good race over the half mile course. The winning crew consisted of—

1. Mr. Walker,
2. Mr. Wyndham, 83rd Regiment,
3. Mr. Lee Warner, C.S.
St. Mr. Reid, C.S.
Coxs. { Miss Bell. Miss Ellis.

The remaining heat of this race will be rowed off to-day (Wednesday), when the final heat of the Sassoon Cup race, the junior pairs, and a heat of senior pairs will also take place.

On the last day, Friday, the Challenge race between Bombay and Poona will be the first event, to be followed by the final heats of the other races.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d.
Oriental Bank shares, £44-10.
Chartered ,, ,, £14.
,, Mercantile ,, £25.
Hongkong and Shanghai .... £41.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 95½.
5 ,, ditto .... 101.
5½ ,, ditto .... 109½.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £49,875,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £102,750,000.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bombay mail of the 15th August was delivered in London on the 9th instant.

The sum of £100,000 has been this day withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, City of Berlin.

POONA RACE MEETING—1871.

(Specially telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

STEWARDS.—W. H. Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Gostling, H. M.'s 49th Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Captain C. E. Stack, 1st L. C.; Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, 13TH SEPT.

1ST RACE.—THE WELTER. 20 G. M. from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for class raised two stones and eight pounds. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., after that date 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. G. R. Two miles. Forced for winners' handicap. Stakes Rs. 555.

		st	lb		
Major Probyn's	b a g Dick Turpin	10	11	Capt. Stack	1
Eduljee Manockjee's	b a m Lady Morris	11	8	Mr. H.	2
Mr. Le's	b w g Karpos	11	8	......	0
Major Crosbie's	b w g Pretender	11	8	Mr. Gaye	0

The above four were declared to start, but Pretender was scratched. Karpos was pulled up after the start. From the jump off, Major Probyn's bay gelding had it all his own way, and though Lady Morris went round the course for the fun of the thing, Dick Turpin won by a common canter all the way round.

2ND RACE.—THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE. Presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour FitzGerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners during the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting without winning allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., 1st August 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half. Stakes Rs. 2,250.

		st	lb		
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Maharaj	8	0	Syed	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h Nonpareil	8	12	Hackney	2
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	8	7	Brewtey	3
Major Crosby's	c a g The Cob	8	0	Rowjee	0
Mr. Smythe's	b a h The Earl	8	12	Mr. Abdoola	0

All the horses came to the starting post. The Earl was the favourite, and was backed by 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. Soon after leaving, the Cob showed the way, and continued to make the running fast as far as the hill, by which he seemed to have exhausted his energy, for after that he did no good. Hackney husbanded Nonpareil's strength, holding him well back; but the Earl, though the favourite, had even at the hill fallen very far behind, and never caught his rivals and came in last. Maharaj ran steadily throughout and won easily. Time—2m. 54sec.

3RD RACE.—THE AUCTION STAKES. 20 G. M. from the Fund. For all Arabs. Entrance 3 G. M. Weight for value. Rupees 1,200 to carry 11 stone. Four pounds allowed for every Rs. 100. To close and name the day before the race. G. R. R. C. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. Stakes Rs. 270.

		st	lb		
Major Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	9	12	Owner }	1
Captain Cuaries'	g a h Sirmust	9	0	Owner }	1
Major Chesshyre's	g a h The Aga	9	4	Mr. Gaye	0
Major Chesshyre's	g a g Mirage	8	10	Mr. Elliot	0
Dr. Beale's	c a g Romulus	9	12	Capt. Napier	0
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	9	4	Capt. Hogg	0

Six horses started, and it was a beautiful race from beginning to end, the field keeping all together. Elphinstone was splendidly ridden, and Sirmust a dead heat for first place, the two dividing the stakes. Mirage was a good third, and the rest were all well up. Time—3m. 3sec.

4TH RACE.—THE WHIM. 20 G. M. from the Fund. For all Arabs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners during or before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. Stakes Rs. 375.

		st	lb		
Mr. Abdoola's	b a h Sunbeam	10	6	Chal'oner	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a g Shere Ali	9	6	W. Brewtey	2
Major Crosbie's	b a g Bijou	8	11	Mr. Hackney	3
Major Crosbie's	g a g Ruby	7	12	Rowjee	0
Mr Abdool Rahman's	b a g Hercules	8	8	Emaum	0

All the five came to the post. For some distance Ruby made the running, Sunbeam keeping behind till they reached the hill, when he closed, showed the way, and won easy. Shere Ali came in second, and Bijou third. Time—3m. 1sec.

5TH RACE.—THE HACK STAKES. 10 G. M. from the Fund. For all hacks that have not started during the meeting. English and Colonials to carry 12 stone, Arabs and Country-bred 10 stone. The usual allowance for six. Entrance 3 G. M. G. R. To close and name the day before the race. Three quarters of a mile. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Any excess to go to the Fund. Stakes Rs. 270.

		st	lb		
Mr. A.'s	b aus m Lady Bird	11	11	Capt. Stack	1
Mr. Le's	b w g Kaikos	11	11	......	2
Mr. Prentice's	c aus m Tweedside	11	11	Capt. Hogg	3
Mahomed Beg Moonshee	b a h Bahadoor	10	0	Capt. Jones	0
Mr. M.'s	g a g Hansom	11	11	Mr. Elliott	0
Mr. Spur's	b a h Batcatcher	10	0	Mr. Gaye	0

This race was unfortunately run in the dark, so that the progress of the field could not be observed. Lady Bird came in first, with Kaikos second, followed by Tweedside. Time—1m. 27sec.

SIND.

KURRACHEE, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE subject of revising our municipal constitution has been again agitated, and after some labour a sub-committee, composed of Mr. Max Denso of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Mr. J. Campbell, accountant of the Sind Railway Company, and Mr. Ashby Ingle, the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, have sent in a report which, it would appear, does not at all coincide with the Collector and President's preconceived notions on the matter. The report has consequently been the subject of much discussion at the municipal board, and promises to excite quite a tempest in a teapot at the next meeting when it will be brought forward to be reconsidered, and carried or quashed. The report proposes that the different duties in connection with the Municipality be entrusted each to a sub-committee; thus, for instance, the Conservancy and Health Department to a committee composed of the Resident, the Civil Surgeon, and another member,—the Engineering Department to another committee composed of the President, the Executive Engineer, and one more member, and so forth. The object of this proposed arrangement is very apparent, for each member will be drafted into a sub-committee where his opinion will be worth having, and not be trammelled with work which he understands little or nothing about. This suggestion seems practicable enough, and sensible at the same time, for it stands to reason that a man is more capable of doing justice to one duty than he is to half-a-dozen, especially when he can only devote the same amount of his time and attention to the one as he can to the half-dozen, and more especially when he has a knowledge of the one and not of the others. The sub-committee deprecate *in toto* the Collector and President's pet scheme of separating the appointments of Secretary and Surveyor, the duties of which can, in their opinion, be effectively performed by the present incumbent, with an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Surveyor, each on a salary of Rs. 150 to rise to Rs. 250. These two appointments will not be a special creation; but in substitution of the present appointments of Collector of Municipal Taxes and Overseer of Works, so that, virtually, the change in designation will be a distinction without a difference, made, no doubt, with the view that, in the absence of the Secretary and Surveyor, his assistants might assume charge each of one department, which, it is believed, they cannot do at present, with the dignified titles of Collector of Municipal Taxes and Overseer of Roads and other works! We Kurrachee folk might well exclaim, *When is our Municipal farce to terminate?* The first and second acts have been played out so successively, that they have excited the general ridicule of an admiring public,—the *finale* will doubtless eclipse all that eye hath ever seen or ear heard! But some say that we deserve no pity, for we are like the discontented frogs—unsatisfied with a passive monarch at the head of our municipal affairs, we longed for one who would infuse a little animation into that world, and egad we have got him now.

SIGHTS TO BE SEEN IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Gentlemen, and in fact also ladies, not unfrequently of late, visiting our Crawford Markets, and purchasing fruits and flowers, allow me to warn them to be careful in their dealings with the natives there, as evidently the Health Department is not in this respect careful for them. After perambulating in the market for a long time in search of some fruit (an unobtainable luxury evidently now-a-days), I decided upon a bunch of plantains, which I requested the dealer to hand me, when—oh horror!—I discovered his hands to be covered with itch, in such a disgusting and ulcerous manner, as to be entirely mis-shapen by it: I do not think I have ever seen the disease in such a virulent form. You may guess whether I took the fruit, and how long after this I tarried in Mr. Crawford's Eden. A coolie, who, on my exit, came offering his services, on lifting his hands to his forehead, for a salaam, discovered to me on the same the very noisome disease I was just flying from.

If there is a Contagious Diseases Act, it should also comprise this description, and I think persons so affected should be excluded from these places, and precluded from spreading their distempers in this manner.

Being on the subject of these markets, one cannot help remarking the size and proportions of the place destined for fruit and vegetables (which leave none but pleasant smells) as compared with the dimensions of the meat and fish markets, which are miserably small and badly laid out, and a bit of the large garden (?) could well have been spared to allow of more room or at least better arrangement in these sheds, in which the stink is unbearable. The market for mutton and fish particularly is out of all proportion to the requirements, the passage (only about three feet in breadth) is continually blocked up, and you squeeze, with the greatest difficulty, through a conglomeration of dubashes, coolies, Parsees and Mussalmen, more or less filthy, cooks and servants in the same dirty predicament. If ladies and gentlemen were intended to frequent these places, it is a miserable failure, as none such would like to push their way through such a motley, and the stench (on account of the bad ventilation and little room allotted to this market) is overpowering to the strongest constitution.

HYGEIA.

Bombay, 12th September.

TAX ON SUGAR CULTIVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In a late issue of your paper you quote an article from the *Englishman*, under the above heading, in which is noticed an anonymous pamphlet on "Direct Taxation for India." The writer of the pamphlet appears to have stated that the incidence of a tax of 25 per cent. on sugarcane would be *Rs. 75 per acre.* If this be not a misprint, it is surely a very great exaggeration. I belong to a sugar-producing district, and I know that in the best sugar-producing part of it, taking the average outturn and the average market price of the last ten years, the top value of raw sugar produce per acre is only Rs. 88. "Pounda" and the other valuable kinds of cane grown close to large cities,—and as a rule they are only so grown,—*might* be run up in value to Rs. 300 per acre (the price necessary to yield Rs. 75 per acre at a 25 per cent. tax); but I doubt it, and even if such produce would touch that figure, it covers but an infinitesimal part of the acreage in the N. W. P. under sugar. For the purpose of estimating the value of a tax on sugar cultivation, I do not think that it would be safe to put the *average* value at over Rs. 70 per acre. I have long thought that sugarcane offers a fair object for taxation. The collection of such a tax would be simple and most inexpensive; not an extra man need be added to the existing establishments to work it. But in trying to work it out, I have always come to the same conclusion, viz., that you would never be able to convince the cultivator that it was not a direct tax on him, and on him alone,—that sort of *zulum* which the *Indian Economist* translated some time ago as "*a new thing*;" and secondly, that it would have to be very low—too low to be valuable. As it is, sugar pays but a little better than cotton, and I am persuaded that anything like a heavy tax on its production would instantly, and to a marked degree, curtail the cultivation. At the outside, taking one tract with another, I do not think that one rupee per *cutcha* beegah, or Rs. 5-10 per acre, would be paid without evil effects. On a seventy-rupee estimate, that would be equal to a shade over eight per cent. I do not think that the *Englishman's* estimate of ten per cent. could be borne, and I am certain that the pamphleteer's 25 per cent. would not work for one day.

S. O.

BOMBAY.

KURJUT.—The rain registered at Kurjut up to the 31st August was 69 inches and 68 cents.

CALLIAN.—The fall of rain at Callian, in the Tanna collectorate, up to the 31st August, amounted to 26 inches.

KATTYWAR.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to visit Poona shortly to consult with H. E. the Governor on some official business.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Last month the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a large number of Municipal cases, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 505.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Jan Mahomed Khan, a reputed thief, to four months' imprisonment, for stealing several articles belonging to a man named Balla Essoo.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan girl named Soonee was on Monday knocked down by a buggy in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. She was slightly injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Monday, there were 14 cases for hearing before Mr. O'Leary under the extended jurisdiction, 4 before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, 53 before Mr. Spencer, and 102 before Mr. M. G. Ranade.

LECTURE IN GUJERATEE.—Mr. K. R. Kama, the well-known Parsee Oriental scholar, will deliver a lecture in Gujeratee this afternoon at 6 o'clock, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The subject of the lecture is "Gatha Gahambar."

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL.—We see from a native contemporary that Mr. Jan Mahomed, Assistant in the Civil Hospital at Surat, was presented with a medal on the 5th instant, for meritorious services in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Memonwara Street concerning the death of a Mahomedan boy, aged about four years, named Oosman Dada. The jury found that the boy had died from burns accidentally received.

PERJURY.—Peeta Khooshall, a Marwary shroff, made an application to the Senior Magistrate yesterday for a warrant against one Sooliman Ali Mahomed, who was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The application was granted.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo tailor named Ruttonjee Mucken was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment, for having fraudulently misapplied, in breach of trust, some wearing apparel, the property of Babajee Gopal.

VAGRANCY ACT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, two European vagrants, named respectively James Poy and James Waller, were charged with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

A NEW NATIVE SOLICITOR.—Mr. Munsookhlal Mooghutlal, articled clerk to Mess. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, has successfully passed his examination as a solicitor of the High Court. The examiners were Mr. Fox, Master in Equity, Mr. Marriott, barrister-at-law and Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Lynch, solicitor and paupers' attorney.

INQUEST.—On Monday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Nursoo Pandoo, a labourer employed at the Government Reclamation Works, Elphinstone Bunder, who on the 26th August last, while engaged in carrying a log of timber, had been so severely injured by the log falling on him that death ensued on Monday last, in the Jamsetjee Hospital, whither he had been removed. The jury returned a verdict of death from compression of the spinal cord.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of James Pooles, a European sailor. In evidence a water police constable stated that while on duty at the Apollo Bunder on Monday evening, a boat of the ship Montana came on to the bunder, the occupants of which informed him that deceased had fallen from aloft, and had received severe injuries. Deceased was then taken to the European General Hospital, but died on the way. The jury decided that Pooles died from fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Crishna, woman, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants against Venka Govind, and his wife, Dewku, charging them with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments, ready cash, and Government currency notes, of the aggregate value at Rs. 2,000, which had been entrusted to them for safe custody by Pootlabaee, the complainant's daughter, who is now a proved lunatic. She also obtained a search warrant against a Marwary

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named Waljee Cutchra, who is supposed to be in possession of a portion of the property.

THE INCOME TAX.—Up to the end of last week the amount collected on account of Income Tax was Rs. 3,100. *Poona Observer*, September 12.

THE FALL OF RAIN AT PUNDERPOOR.—We understand that a heavy rainfall took place at Punderpoor last week, amounting to four inches and three cents.—*Ibid*.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN.—We are glad to state that the price of grain at Sholapoor is considerably lessened on account of the recent fall of rain there.—*Ibid*.

POONA ASSEMBLIES.—The Second Assembly is now fixed to take place on Friday next, the 15th instant, at the bungalow formerly occupied by Lord Napier of Magdala; and dancing will commence at half-past nine o'clock.—*Ibid*.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon last a serious accident, resulting in loss of life to a labourer of the Mahang caste, occurred at the irrigation works at Khurruckwasla. It appears that the contractors are in the habit of excavating the lower earth in order that, being thus undermined, it will fall *en masse* to the bottom and thus be easy of removal, a very injudicious course of proceeding, and one that ought to be immediately put a stop to, as the unfortunate man above alluded to lost his life in this manner, the whole mass of earth falling upon him, crushing and burying him. We hope to hear that such methods of working will henceforth cease.—*Ibid*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons and 500 h. p., Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Chambers and Captain and Mrs Wood.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, a number of short causes were set down on the board before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, but most of them were either postponed or struck out for non-appearance of the parties. The following among other cases were called on before Sir Charles Sargent:—

SOOGURCHUND SEWDAS V. MOOLCHUND JOHAREEMULL.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, moved that the cause be postponed on the ground that the summons had not been served upon the defendant. An adjournment for a fortnight was granted.

POONJA WALLJEE V. ROYMULL HAMAREMULL.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Garud, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,165, for principal and interest, due to plaintiff on foot of a bill of exchange dated the 1st January 1869. Defendant had made some payments on account, for which he was given credit. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for the balance claimed, Rs. 2,636, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

THE following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

FREDERICK THOMAS JONES AND ANOTHER V. SHREEPUT JUGONNATH.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 for breach of an agreement to supply 6,000 lbs. of castor oil to the plaintiffs. The contract was made by one Gunnesh Gopall, for whom the defendant stood security; and he was now sued as such security. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,000, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

BHARUM MUDDON GOPALL V. JOHAREEMULL MUGNEERAM.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the defendant. Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff.

In the early part of the day the case was struck out, as neither party answered to his name.

Mr. Cooper stated that the parties had appeared that morning before the Judge in Chambers and had obtained a postponement. It was, therefore, that neither party appeared when the suit was called on for hearing. He now moved that the suit be restored to the list.

Mr. Balla corroborated the learned counsel's statement and consented to the motion.

His Lordship accordingly ordered that the suit be restored to the list of short causes.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

THE following is a fuller report of this case than the abstract our space compelled us to give in yesterday's issue:—

John North Fenwick, a European British subject, was charged—first, with having, on the seventh day of August, at Poona, cheated one Bundoo bin Hunmunta, a post-office peon, and dishonestly induced him to deliver up a registered letter addressed to James Edward Wilderbore, containing two promissory notes for twenty rupees and ten rupees respectively; second, with having forged a certain document purporting to be a receipt for the registered letter, and containing the promissory notes aforementioned.

Mr. J. E. Wilderbore, guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was the first witness called. He stated he had been acquainted with the prisoner about three months. The prisoner, who was also a guard on the railway, was about to be discharged for some reason from the company's service, and be permitted him to stay with him four or five days at Sholapore, and the prisoner must then have heard that he (witness) was expecting letters with remittances. As he (witness) had expected a letter, containing a remittance, from a correspondent in Calcutta, he applied at the Sholapore Post Office, and made inquiries whether any letters had come for him. He was at first told there was none, but further search disclosed the fact that a registered letter had come for Wilderbore, but that it had been delivered, and a receipt was produced signed "J. E. Wilderbore" in various places. (Shown a receipt and interrogated by the Crown Clerk)—Are the signatures "J. E. Wilderbore" on this receipt in your handwriting? No. They are forgeries. You observe the name has been signed on the receipt in three places. None of these signatures are yours, I suppose?—No, Sir. Look at the handwriting here (shown envelope). Is that the handwriting of Mr. Valentine, in Calcutta, from whom you expected to receive the registered letter?—Witness examined envelope and said—Yes. That writing is by my Calcutta correspondent, Mr. Valentine. I have at present letters from the same party identical in handwriting. (Two letters were handed to the Crown Clerk.)

Questioned by the Prisoner—You say I was about to be discharged from the G. I. P. Railway. How did you know that?—From common report, and the talk the other guards had about it at Sholapore. How was I to know letters were coming to you?—By being in my bungalow, when, while talking on divers things, we were talking about a letter I expected from Boston, in which I expected Rs. 600, and another from Calcutta.

By the Chief Justice—Are you sure you spoke about your expecting money from Calcutta?—Yes. At least, I do not know whether I said I expected money from Calcutta, but I know I did from Boston. Did you say in presence of the prisoner whether you expected it by post, or how?—I think I said by post. Can you say, then, that all the prisoner knew was that you were expecting money which was to come from Boston?—That's all. If you look at this receipt (shown receipt) you will see that "Sholapore" in both places has been scratched out and "Poona" substituted. Can you explain how that is?—The letter had gone to the bungalow of Mr. Lamb, guard at Sholapore, and I believe Mrs. Lamb said I was not at Sholapore then, but at Poona perhaps, and the letter went that night (Sunday) to Poona.

This concluded Mr. Wilderbore's examination, and the next witness called was

Bundoo bin Hunmunta, a post office peon at Poonah, who said that on Monday the 7th August last a registered letter was given to him for delivery addressed to "J. E. Wilderbore." About half-past nine that morning he had gone to the railway station with the letter, together with another letter, a bearing letter. At the station he saw the prisoner and another person drive up in a carriage. He showed the prisoner both letters. The prisoner said the registered letter was for him, and he returned the bearing letter. He spoke Hindostanee. He was asked to sign the receipt, and he took it and went into the engine drivers' room. The receipt was attached to the letter. The prisoner said he had no pen, and he procured him one and an inkstand at the guards' bungalow. (Shown receipt)—These are the signatures which the prisoner made. The prisoner paid half an anna which was demanded for postage. When he (peon) entered the guards' bungalow again, he had the signed receipt in his hand, and four guards present asked to see it, and he allowed them. In consequence of what they told him he wrote the name "Fenwick" on the back. He afterwards saw the prisoner near the guards' room, and he asked him, "Is this signature of yours all right?" and the prisoner said, "Go, go." When he saw the police inspector, he handed the receipt to him. When the receipt was signed there was one person near, called James Ventnam.

James Ventnam was called but did not appear.

In answer to an interrogation by the prisoner, the peon said he could not say whether the other guards saw the prisoner take the letter or not. The letter was taken near the steps of the engine-drivers' room.

The next witness called was

William Lamford, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He stated that he knew the prisoner, and had seen him once before the occurrence of the 7th August. On that day he had driven with the prisoner in a carriage up to the guards' bungalow, near the Poona station. He saw the Post Office peon there, and he saw the prisoner take from the peon what he believed to be a registered letter. The prisoner walked away with the letter, and went into the drivers' bungalow. Witness then went into the guards' bungalow. Shortly afterwards, the peon came into the guards' bungalow for an inkstand, which he took away, and witness saw him return with the registered letter receipt in his hand. For curiosity he asked the peon to let him look at the receipt, and he then saw the name signed was "Wilderbore." Witness was shown receipt, and said it was the same receipt so far as he could recollect. He spoke to the other guards about the circumstance. He did not know Wilderbore. He knew the prisoner's name at that time, and it was not Wilderbore—at least he knew him by the name of Fenwick. The way in which the letter was got by Fenwick was that when the peon came up with a bundle of letters he showed the witness and the prisoner one, and asked them if they knew the person referred to on the address. Both the prisoner and the witness said they did not. The peon held up other letters, which Fenwick turned over till he came to the registered one. He took it out, and afterwards signed the receipt for it. Fenwick was sober at the time. Witness and prisoner had each had that morning, to the best of witness's recollection, two "half-pegs" of brandy and some soda.

The Chief Justice—How much is "half-a-peg?"

Mr. Marriott—Is it a wine glassful, or what?

Witness—Yes; I think a "half-peg" is about a wine-glassful. Fenwick had then from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10, so far as I knew. Shortly afterwards he got some more money from a native money lender, named Punnylow. After he signed the receipt he came to the guards' bungalow, and he began to make some remarks, such as "You did not know I had this money, did you?" and he then pulled out of his pocket about Rs. 30 in notes.

The Prisoner—Did I take the letter from the peon as if I had a desire to conceal it?

Witness—No.

The Chief Justice—When you saw that the name "Fenwick" was not on the receipt, did you say anything to the prisoner?

Witness—No.

Emmanuel Lucas, examined—I am a head guard on the G. I. P. Railway. On Monday, the 7th August, I was at the guards' bungalow at Poona, and recollect seeing the Post Office peon. The prisoner and the last witness came up just as the peon arrived. I saw the peon show the letters to the prisoner and the last witness, and saw the prisoner take the letter addressed to "Wilderbore, Sholapore," and re-directed "Poona." The prisoner took the letter away into the drivers' room adjoining the guard-room. Shortly afterwards I gave the peon the pen and ink when he came in. When he returned with them he had a receipt in his hand. I asked to be allowed to look at the receipt, and found it signed, "J. E. Wilderbore." (Shown receipt—identified it.) I knew Wilderbore, and knew he was not in Poona then. I knew the prisoner three or four months before that. I knew him as Fenwick. My suspicions were aroused, and I reported the matter to Mr. Middleton, the Company's Divisional Manager at Poona. The same morning I went to the Police Inspector and laid an information there before Mr. Sinclair, and got a warrant for the prisoner's arrest. His boxes were opened and some notes were found there, and also beneath his boot. After that I went back to the guards' bungalow to look for pieces of the letter, and found them scattered about (shown pieces of letter) These are the pieces. (Shown pieces of envelope). These are the parts of the envelope.

The Prisoner—Before I went into the bungalow were the guards talking about the occurrence?

Witness—Yes; of course they were. The other guards asked me what the prisoner's name was. I said "Wilderbore" was not his name.

Prisoner—Did you not give a sign to them to cease talking when I came in?

Witness—I did.

Prisoner—What was your motive?

Witness—In case you might clear out, and the ends of justice would be defeated.

Prisoner—Were there not enough of you to arrest me?

Witness—It was not our duty.

Prisoner—How long did I stay in the drivers' bungalow?

Witness—I do not know, but you showed us money in the guards' room. You said we thought you had come from Sholapore without money, and that you had this concealed about you.

The Chief Justice—You said you were present when the money was taken out from under the prisoner's boot? Did he appear put out?

Witness—He affected not to know anything about it.

In answer to further questioning from the prisoner, witness said the prisoner at the time he was searched had on two pair of trousers, and that the inside pair had pockets from which the money seemed to have fallen.

Joseph Innis Toulman, railway police inspector, Poona, and the arrestor of Fenwick, corroborated the evidence of previous witness. The prisoner had not two pair trousers, but he had drawers. He did not notice whether there were pockets in the prisoner's drawers, but to the best of his belief there were not. He further affirmed that witness when arrested manifested great surprise, and said, "I know nothing about this, but if I have done it I must have been drunk at the time." He also thought that when the money was found under the prisoner's boots, the prisoner had not his boots on.

Syad Kassa, native inspector in the railway police, Poona, and the assistant of the previous witness in the arrest of Fenwick, corroborated Detective Toulman's evidence in the principal particulars. He said, however, that the prisoner was not standing on the notes, but that they were lying near his foot. He saw the notes falling as the prisoner was undressing. They appeared to fall from the inside of the leg of the trousers.

Interrogated by the Prisoner—I consider you were the worse of liquor at the time you were arrested.

Valentine McCurry Cabral, Postmaster, Poona, identified the letter and receipt as those which passed through the Post Office.

John Henry Watson, guard, saw the prisoner and Lamford come up in the shigram, and saw the peon come to the prisoner with the letters. He also stated what previous witnesses had stated regarding the prisoner's coming into the guards' room shortly after he had received the letter, and showing the company notes. The prisoner appeared to be sober when he came into the guards' room. He seemed to have had a "refreshment," and was rather talkative perhaps. He was perfectly capable of knowing what he was about, he thought.

Mr. Wilderbore was re-examined, and showed envelopes from his correspondent similar in writing to the letter that had been intercepted.

James Ventum was cried three times as a witness, but failing to appear was proclaimed as liable to a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Shapoorjee Merwanjee, proprietor of the hotel where the prisoner stayed and was arrested, was absent. A medical certificate was produced to show that absence was due to indisposition, and his deposition before the magistrate was then read. The chief feature in it was that he considered the prisoner the worse of drink at the time of the affair of the 7th August.

The Prisoner asked permission to be allowed to read a defence which he had prepared. He said he was prepared to show that he had committed the action without criminal intent. On that morning, he had taken drink at various places on the line. He begged the Court to direct its attention to the manner, according to the evidence, in which he had committed the offence. When the Post-office peon came up, and showed the letters, he took the registered one, and signed the receipts, before all the guards, and altogether he considered it a proof of his condition that he did not take even the ordinary precautions which prudence would have suggested. Had he been an adept at crime, and had had all his senses about him, he might easily have taken other and safer means of obtaining the letter. For instance, he might have followed the peon out of sight of the guards and then taken the letter; and as he was about to leave Poona, as the letter was a stray one, and as no one but the peon could speak to his receiving the letter, there would have been the greatest difficulty in convicting him, because the evidence of a single native against a European might not have been accepted as of much value. His unguarded conduct, on the contrary, before men who knew him, and who knew the letter, was a sufficient proof that he was not conscious of what he was doing. If he had succeeded in showing that there had been no criminal intent, then he submitted that the criminal or main charge fell to the ground. Forgery was generally for the purpose of reaping some advantage, but he had not done the act with that object. He had spent none of the money. He was not even aware he had the money when he was searched and it fell from his clothes to the floor. On the G. I. P. railway he had been in charge as second guard of a goods train. Many valuable parcels had from time to time been under his charge in that capacity; and had he been dishonestly inclined he should not have wanted opportunity to commit safer offences than the one with which he was charged. That he had no criminal intention he called upon God to witness. Surely he must have been aware, had he been capable of reasoning, that an offence committed in so open and public a manner could not escape bringing detection and punishment. In short, it was the open manner in which he had committed the crime that caused his apprehension. The prisoner then alluded to the hotel landlord Sorabjee's deposition that he (prisoner) was much inebriated, and also to what other witnesses had said on the same subject, and concluded by humbly asking the honourable Court to take into consideration the punishment he had already undergone in the way of imprisonment, having been in custody since the 7th August; the fact that he was a young man just on the threshhold of his career in India; that he would have difficulty in getting another situation, as his character, which had been already good, as might be inferred from the fact that he had been in the responsible position he occupied on the railway, was now blighted; and he threw himself on the sympathy and mercy of the Court.

The Chief Justice then charged the jury. He said this was a most peculiar case indeed. One had heard of murders being committed under the influence of drink, but he could not say he had ever before heard of forgery being committed under the influence of drink, and that was practically the prisoner's defence now. But the jury might be aware that drunkenness was no excuse for crime. Yet it was important that the jury should consider whether or not the prisoner really was drunk, because, although feeling bound to convict, they might possibly be induced to say something together with their verdict. The prisoner had put up with Mr. Wilderbore for four days or so, and Wilderbore states that he must have heard him say he expected money by post. He did not believe Wilderbore had any desire to say anything he did not believe, and possibly Wilderbore might have been speaking loosely when he said prisoner must have known he was expecting money from Calcutta; and he corrected himself afterwards and said all he recollected to have said in the presence of the prisoner was that he expected money from Boston. It appears that such money did come, and in point of fact part of this money came from Calcutta. From some mistake it was not delivered to Wilderbore at Sholapore, but had been sent on to Poona. By a singular coincidence it was brought to the guards' bungalow at Poona, when the prisoner and Lamford drove up there in the shigram. The letter would appear to have gone the round of the guards previously, who said it was not for them, and they consequently had an opportunity of knowing to whom the letter was addressed before the prisoner came up. It seemed beyond all doubt that the prisoner took the letter from the Post office peon, and two letters being shown him he discarded the unregistered letter and took the one that was registered, and it must be recollected that the name of the man with whom he had been staying was upon it. If they looked at the receipt, they would find the name "Wilderbore" signed on it in three places. He would recommend the jury to look at these signatures carefully, in order that it might be seen whether the signatures were executed in such a state of intoxication as the prisoner wished it to be believed. The signatures appeared to him to be exceedingly steady. It should also be recollected that the prisoner showed considerable memory of the transactions which took place at the guards' bungalow. It might be observed also that he asked the witness Lucas whether he did not make a sign to the other guards when he (prisoner) entered the guards' bungalow after the receipt had been signed "Wilderbore" by the prisoner. The prisoner also remembered showing the money, which was another very curious circumstance. That money he had been sensible enough to obtain through a Marwaree. All the witnesses said the prisoner had been drinking to some extent, but these, with the exception of the landlord, say that he was not drunk but knew what he was about. Perhaps Lucas spoke a little loosely when he said prisoner was standing on the notes, because the notes seemed just to have fallen at the prisoner's feet in the process of searching. It seemed to him that the prisoner showed a sufficient degree of intelligence when he knew it was not his own name that was to be put to the receipt, but the name of Wilderbore. It seemed to him that both charges had been brought home, and if the evidence were to be believed, and he would just leave the jury to their decision.

The jury without retiring gave a verdict of guilty, and, as was stated in our last issue, the sentence was deferred.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE S. S. BANGALORE, Captain W. C. Angove, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. Rowlandson as a passenger for Galle.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Wood, Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, and S. Tellman and W. Hart (invalids from H. M. S. Bullfinch) and forty-four deck passengers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.; 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

9th September.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·724	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·8	„
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·4	„
Dew Point	74·1	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·859	„
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8..	7·2	„
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	81·9	„
Minimum do. do.	75·6	„
General direction of wind, WNW, NW, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	326	
	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	72
Registered between 1st January and 3rd Sept, 1871	35	70
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 10th Sept.	36	42

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY the Fourth Criminal Sessions was resumed before Chief Justice the Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp. The Court was again well filled.

Several pleas of "Not Guilty" were taken, and then, addressing the Jury,

The Chief Justice said—I may tell you, gentlemen of the Jury, that there have been so many pleas of guilty that the Clerk of the Crown is somewhat embarrassed, and has difficulty in knowing which case to go on with. Hence some delay has occurred, but the result is what I am sure you will be happy to hear, that only ten cases are now left out of twenty-one set down for trial.

The Court then proceeded with the following cases:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Meeya Syed Ismail and Hajee Shaik Essub, both Mahomedans, were charged with, on the 9th July, committing culpable homicide by assaulting a man whose name is unknown; also with having caused grievous hurt to the same person. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The first witness called was

Bomanjee Jeewanjee, dubash, Marine Lane, who said—On a Sunday in July, as I was going up First Marine Lane, I saw the two prisoners, whom I had known for a long time. The prisoners were striking the deceased, a Portuguese. One prisoner was striking the deceased with his clenched fist, and another was gripping him round the waist. The Portuguese was struggling. I cannot say, as I was at a distance, whether the blows were strong. I ran and separated them, and said to the old man, Hajee, "Why have you beaten this poor fellow?" The young prisoner, Meeya, said, "This man came to our house, and used bad language towards our women, and therefore we beat him." The language used, they said, was "damn soor." Directly after the men were separated, the Portuguese went on. He appeared to be hurt, as he was holding his hands on his right side. I saw the dead body of the Portuguese man ten or fifteen minutes after I had taken the prisoners from him. I saw him in the house of another Portuguese, Custodia Rodrigaz. I am sure I saw the prisoners striking the man. I was present, and had I not, the man would have died on the spot.

The elder prisoner Hajee asked if it was not the fact that he was going along the other side of the road, and when he saw the struggle he went and separated the Portuguese from the other prisoner?

The witness said it was he himself who separated the Portuguese from the prisoners, and that both prisoners were implicated in the assault.

By the Chief Justice—The house where I saw the Portuguese dead was but a short distance from the place where the assault was committed.

Custodia Rodrigaz was called, and stated that on the morning of the 9th July the deceased Portuguese, whom he had not seen before, came to his house and seemed to be in pain. When asked what the matter was, the deceased said he had been beaten and said nothing more. A sepoy policeman was sent for, and he arrived before the Portuguese died.

Succaram Sobajee, a sepoy policeman, declared himself to be the policeman who was called by Custodas Rodrigaz. He went for a buggy for the wounded man, and when he came back in a few minutes he found the man dead.

Dr. Gray stated that on the morning of the 10th July he held a post-mortem examination upon the body of a deceased Portuguese. He found two small effusions of blood under the skin of the abdomen, which he would attribute to a fall or blows. On the cavity of the abdomen, dark blood was found, which had proceeded from a ruptured spleen. He believed the cause of death to be the ruptured spleen. Ruptured spleen might be brought on very simply, but it might have been brought on by blows in the side, which blows might not necessarily have been severe. In this case the spleen was very much diseased, being more than three times the natural weight. Natives of this country were peculiarly liable to disease of the spleen and to its rupture.

The prisoners were asked if they had any statement to make.

Meeya Syed Ismail said he was quite innocent. He had purchased some tobacco from a shop in the street, and was returning home running. The deceased was on the road under the influence of liquor. He came into contact with the deceased, who fell down. He then went home, leaving the deceased, and that was all he knew about the matter.

Hajee Shaik Essub said—I happened to be near the place just about the time the man was knocked down. I was on the right side, and I took hold of him to prevent his falling down. The man was under the influence of liquor, and instead of thanking me for my services he abused me. I then left him and went to my own house. As I was returning I met the Parsee, who asked me what the matter was, and I told him. That's all.

The witness Rodrigaz was re-called, and was asked whether when the Portuguese came to his house he was the worse of drink. Witness said he had had so little conversation with the deceased before he died that he could not tell whether he was under liquor or not.

The Police Sepoy, also re-called, said the deceased spoke to him quite sensibly, and did not appear to be under the influence of drink.

The Chief Justice charged the Jury, stating his belief that though the prisoners were guilty of culpable homicide, they had not been actuated by *malice prepense*.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice then sentenced the prisoners to three mouths' rigorous imprisonment, to date from the time of their commital, which was the 4th July, since which time the prisoners had been kept in custody.

HOUSEBREAKING AND RE-SET.

Abdoola Mahomed Bux (Mahomedan) and Goverdhun Laljee (Hindoo) were charged with housebreaking by night on the 22nd July; also the same parties for housebreaking by night in order to the commission of theft; also the same men for a building used for the custody of property; and also the same men and Ramchund Anuntram (Hindoo) were further charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

Abdoola pleaded guilty, and the other prisoners not guilty.

Casseram Sankylal, moonim in the firm in Bombay of Mejadis Ramchunder living at Umritsur, stated that on Saturday night, the 22nd July, he had secured his shop doors. In the shop there was an inner room, and on entering next morning he found a plank had been removed from the partition wall of the inner room. Entrance had been made to the shop, apparently, by the back door. At the back of the shop he found two small boxes, which had been placed on the previous night in the inner room referred to. In these boxes were kept witness's hoondees and papers, and he found property, consisting of one silver wristlet, a neckchain consisting of pearls and gold beads, about Rs. 30 in money, dried berries, and two gold rings, had been removed. Three shawls had also been removed. He had afterwards identified some of the property on its recovery from a Marwaree.

The jury returned a verdict against all the prisoners of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.

Abdoola and Goverdhun, both previously convicted, were sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for five years; and Ramchund, it being his first conviction, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Chief Justice then apologised to the special jury for their detention, stating the reason given in the morning to the other jury, and the Court adjourned till to-day.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ALIMONY.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE.—7TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST)

ISHWAR BHUDHAR, applicant, v. BAI CHAKUDI, *alias* JADI, opponent.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas for the opponent.

This was a case referred under section 1,434 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The parties to the dispute in this case were husband and wife, the latter well known in Ahmedabad by the name of "Bombay Bank." She had on the 22nd June 1865 obtained an order directing her husband to pay her Rs. 5 a month for her maintenance, he refusing to receive her into his house. This order the husband applied to have set aside for the future, on the ground that she was living in adultery, and had had amassed wealth by such conduct which disentitled her to maintenance from him. The matter was thereupon enquired into by Mr. Fernandes, F. P. Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who passed the following order on the 1st July 1871:—

"When Mr. Walker made the enquiry (Mr. Cooverjee held no regular proceedings) in English, there was no direct evidence as to respondent's living in adultery. Such evidence has been elicited in the present enquiry, and I see no reason to doubt the veracity of the statement bearing upon the point. The defence has fallen through completely. None of the respondent's witnesses depose directly to her good conduct, and the generality of them are not on friendly terms with her. Nos. 14 and 19 assign to her names different from those she bears, and Nos. 21 and 26 (son and mother) who live together, and in the same house, say, the former, the respondent lives at the mouth of the Pole (street), and he inside the Pole, and that he *cannot* see her house from his; the latter, that she lives right *opposite* to respondent's. I consider complainant has made out his case fully, and the Court directs that an allowance paid by Ishwar Bhudhar to Chakudi *alias* Jadi, under an order passed by Mr. Jugjivandas Khooshaldas, under date the 22nd June 1865, be discontinued from this date." Section 316 C. P. Code.

Thereupon the wife applied to the District Magistrate praying for a review of the above order, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Borrodaile, referred the case to the High Court with the following opinion recorded by himself:—

"Vakil for applicant urges that section 316 applies to original orders only, and that applications for reduction of allowance should be made under section 317; also that section 317 permits of reduction only and not of entire cancellation. Vakil for her husband urges generally the contrary, and points out the absurdity of limiting the action of a magistrate as suggested by the opposite party. I am certainly of opinion that section 316 refers to original applications, and that section 317 provides the procedure for alteration of an order. I am not inclined to hold that reduction does not include cancellation; there is no limit to the reduction possible. I hold that section 317 refers only to cases based on "alteration in the circumstances" of the persons on whom the order was passed—his wife or child—and that in the present case there is no such alteration. The fact of the wife leading an immoral life cannot create such alteration, because the husband has all along complained of her leading such life; it is no new fact which has arisen since the original order. It may, it is true, be urged that the original order was passed in the absence of proof of adultery, and that the adultery being now proved, the alteration in the circumstances of the wife is created. I am not prepared to say that such argument is unreasonable, but I cannot sufficiently agree with it to reject the application thereon; the less so that this would necessitate my weighing the evidence as to the immoral life. Therefore, because (I.) action under section 316 can only be taken on an original application, and (II.) the alteration in the circumstances of the wife required by section 317 is not proved, I find that an illegality has apparently been committed by the Magistrate F. P. in altering the order of his predecessor, and I determine under section 434 to forward the case for the orders of the High Court."

Upon the case being called on,

Mr. Justice Gibbs—For whom do you appear, Mr. Nanabhai?

Mr. Nanabhai—For the unfortunate husband, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—As at present advised, the Court is with you. We think that Mr. Fernandes had the power, upon the fact of adultery being found, to pass the order he did; and we must call upon Mr. Nagindas to show that he had not.

Mr. Nagindas—Section 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code applies only to the application for the first time, and no alteration in the circumstances of either party is shown to have taken place within the meaning of section 317. There were similar attempts made previously to this by the husband, and they failed. How often is the wife to be allowed to be harassed in this day?

Mr. Nanabhai—The husband's failure in proving his case on former occasions seems to have emboldened her in her adulterous conduct; and she must now learn that by such conduct being clearly held proved in this case, she has forfeited her right to receive maintenance from husband.

The Court held that, taking the two sections together, it was competent to the husband at any time, after an order for maintenance was made, to show that the wife was living in adultery; that the last part of section 316 showed that the Legislature meant that a wife guilty of adultery was not to have any maintenance; and that for the same reason, if a wife, after having succeeded in obtaining an order for maintenance, deviated from the path of virtue, she lost her right, and that the order her should be cancelled.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—11TH SEPT.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

Capt. QUINN, master of the ship Canute, plaintiff, vs. DHOONGHERSEY LIMJEE, legal representative of Mhowjee Gopalljee, deceased (carrying on business by his servant Jairam Gopall), defendant.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 176, being on account of damages caused to the gig or boat of the ship Canute, by the defendant's cargo boat No. 3,690, on the 1st of August last, which, by the gross negligence of defendant's servants, ran into and injured the said boat while lying close to the stern of the said ship in the harbour of Bombay.

Mr. Fraser Hore appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant.

His Honor—Mr. Hore, I say, Canute, that is a good name for a ship. You know who Canute was?

Mr. Hore—Oh, yes, your Honor. I know the gentleman well—I became acquainted with him at a very early period of my life.

His Honor—Well, what is your defence, Mr. Hormusjee?

Mr. Hormusjee—My defence is that a strong wind sprung up, when my client's cargo boat lost its rudder, became unmanageable, and then ran into the plaintiff's boat and caused the accident.

Mr. Hore—I never supposed for an instant Mr. Hormusjee would have raised such a defence. I submit I am at once entitled by law to a verdict. If a vessel goes knocking about the harbour, with sails set, and no rudder, that must be gross negligence on the part of the people in her. I submit it was their duty either to let go their anchor, or the sheet of the sail; no accident could have happened then. I shall cite a case in point presently when the text-book I have sent for arrives.

His Honor—Well, what have you further to say, Mr. Hore. Facts are facts, and law is law. We will have the facts first, and then you may state whatever law you may have on the subject afterwards.

Mr. Hore—The facts are these. The ship Canute was riding at anchor in the Bombay Harbour on the 1st of August last, it was flood tide, and the gig of the ship was at the time of the occurrence floating partly under the quarter of the ship and partly astern. Patrick Calligan, the carpenter, was working at the very aft end of the ship, where the ship's boat was made fast. He saw the cargo boat coming towards the ship, and, being afraid of a collision with the ship's boat, sang out to the people in the cargo boat to keep away. They took no notice of what was said to them, but still continued their course. They had a fair wind, and, had they chosen to put their helm up, could easily have steered a clear course. But no; they took no heed whatever of the carpenter's warning, and immediately afterwards the gig was run down by the cargo-boat and sunk to the bottom. I say the accident happened entirely through the gross negligence of the people in the cargo-boat, and it is well for them no one was in the gig, or it would have formed a case for inquiry in the Police Court, under section 280 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Hore then called Patrick Calligan. He stated—I am carpenter of the ship Canute. I remember the 1st of August last. I was working in the stern of the ship. I saw a cargo boat coming straight down upon us. I waved my hat to her to keep off—she still came on, and when within hearing I sang out to them to keep away, they took no notice but still seemed coming on. I kept calling out until the mischief was done. Had they put the helm up they would have gone clear, but they took no notice whatever. There was a man in the cargo boat who all the time had his hand on the rudder. The rest of the crew were in the forepart of the boat doing nothing. I looked at the rudder after the accident happened, and saw it was all right. The accident occurred entirely through the gross negligence of the people on board the cargo boat; they did nothing to prevent it. I think if the boat had been properly steered the accident would not have happened. There was room for another ship to anchor at the stern of our vessel.

John Thorpe was then called. He stated—I am a seaman on board the Canute. I remember the accident. I heard the carpenter call out to the cargo boat to keep off. They had lots of time, and could easily have done so, as they had the wind with them—I mean a fair wind. The people in the boat took no heed of what the carpenter said, and did not attempt to avoid the collision. The cargo boat appeared to answer her helm well. I saw some one steering. The rudder and tiller were all right. I looked at them after the collision occurred. The gig, when run down, sunk to the bottom. She has since been got up. Very considerable damage has been done to her. Had the boat anchored when the carpenter called out, or had they let go the sail, the accident would not have happened. There was lots of time to do either. It appeared to me great negligence on the part of the cargo boat's people.

Captain Dixon was then called, and stated—I am Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency. I was desired by Captain Quinn on the 5th August last to survey a boat belonging to his ship that had been run down in the harbour. I accordingly did so. I found her much damaged. I made my report. This is it (report put in). I estimate the expense of repairing the boat at Rs. 160.

That closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Hormusjee, on behalf of the defendant, stated that he had been wrongly instructed. His client first told him that the accident occurred through a sudden gust of wind during which his client's cargo boat had lost her rudder and became unmanageable. He had since learnt that that was not correct, but that it was the rope that was attached to the tiller that had smashed, after which they had no control over the boat.

Mr. Hore—That won't exempt you. You had other means to prevent the accident which you never used.

Mr. Hormusjee then called Ragoo, who stated—I belong to the cargo boat 3,690. I remember the accident, it was upwards of a month ago. (His Honor here advised the witness to stick to the accident and not go wandering about all over Bombay Harbour.) The padow had a cargo on board, chiefly iron. The accident arose in this way. I was on my return from a vessel in the harbour with cargo. There was a foul air and rain. The rudder gave way, and the tindal fell into the sea; he is alive but sick. The rudder was refixed after the accident. When the accident took place there was no rudder. The rudder broke about 100 or 75 paces from the vessel, and was hanging over the boat's side. As soon as the rudder gave way, we raised a cry. We asked the persons on the vessel to pull the jolly boat up, instead of which they looked angry at us. We were trying to lower the sail, but could not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore—We made no attempt to lower the anchor, it might have saved the accident, but would have injured our padow. Neither did we make any attempt to cut the sheet of the sail.

Babajee—I am one of the crew of boat No. 3,690. I was in defendant's boat when the accident happened. We had a cargo of iron and were returning to shore. When we got half the way, the wind began to blow and it rained. The rope of the rudder broke about 125 paces from the plaintiff's vessel. The tindal fell into the sea, and we threw a rope to assist him. Others raised a cry, and then the accident happened.

His Honor—Why did not you cut the rope of the sail, Sir?

Witness—I don't know.

His Honor—No, and you don't seem to have done anything except look after yourselves.

His Honor—Mr. Hormusjee, I can't disbelieve the witnesses of the plaintiff, who seem to have given their evidence in a most straightforward manner, and the accident appears from the evidence to have been entirely the fault of your clients—they say the cargo boat became unmanageable about 100 paces from plaintiff's vessel, but they did nothing to avoid the collision. They neither let go the anchor, nor the rope of the sail. They could have cut the rope of the sail in an instant if they thought proper, and no accident would have occurred. I shall give a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and costs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

GREAT NORTHERN INDIAN ST. LEGER SWEEP—1871.

1,010 Tickets at Rs. 10 ....Rs. 10,100

Deduct—

5 per cent. for Racket Court and Hunt Fund, and Rs. 500 for Starters 1,000

Rs.. 9,100

1st Prize (probable amount)........Rs. 5,750
2nd „ („)........ „ 2,150
3rd „ („)........ „ 730

No.	NAME OF HORSE.	DRAWN BY.
34	General	Ram Chunder Goopta.
962	Pearl	Captain Fred Hill.
626	Lord Hawke	G. P. Nash.
992	Bothwell	Major G. F. Pearson.
518	Grand Coup	J. D. Gordon.
398	Belle of Holywell	Unlucky Confederacy.
326	Frailty Colt	Worth a chance Confederacy.
951	Ravenshoe	Third Rock Confederacy.
995	Noblesse	Sherdils.
158	Hannah	Old Joe.
11	King of the Forest	Herbert Mosley.
867	Field Marshal	Spes.
887	Secunderabad	F. D. Battye.
876	Dalnacardoch	Bara Gully Detachment.
920	Fisherman	Dhunjeebhoy.
872	Cerinthus	Bara Gully Detachment.
90	Eneide	Herbert Mosley.
463	Cricklade	F. C. Marshall.
333	Marquis of Steyne	Captain Harvey.
97	Ringwood	Captain Bake.
993	Blenheim	Sherdils.
78	Digby Grand	Neville Jackson.
842	Ripponden	Lieut. Partridge.
663	Colonel Ryan	Forlorn Hope.
479	Cyclone	Norton.
31	Henry	Major Raynor Wallace.
990	Cottesloe	White to Clarke.
428	Field	Major G.
304	The Count	Captain Harvey.
782	Albert Victor	Mr. E. Reynolds.

INDIAN ITEMS.

KURRACHEE.—We had a sprinkling of rain early on Wednesday morning. The appearance of the sky led us to expect a heavy downpour; but the steady breeze which set in about 10 o'clock from the west dispersed the clouds. The tanks, both in town and camp, are quite dry, and the inhabitants complain very loudly of want of water. Mr. Shapoorjee Sopareewalla has, indeed, conferred a great blessing on the camp residents, for had it not been for the well he caused to be constructed in the vicinity of Rutton Tank, there would certainly have been a great clamour for wholesome drinking water.—*Our Paper*, Sept. 8.

A BRAVE HINDOO WOMAN.—A feat of rather unusual bravery among native females was performed by a Khoja woman last Monday night. It would appear she had retired to rest with the other members of her family, keeping a light burning. Some time during the night she awoke and found the light extinguished; this aroused her suspicion; the first thing she did was to take off her nose rings and to conceal them in the bed clothes; feeling for her husband she found he was fast asleep, and could not be aroused, unless she made a noise which would have alarmed the thief, who she believed was in the house. She got up and groped towards a door which opened into the street; as soon as she got out, she called to a neighbour, when she was overheard by the thief, who made a rush downstairs; she was prepared for him, and on his attempting to effect an escape she grappled with him; he was, however, too strong for her, and having no hair on his head be managed to force her to let go her hold of him, and scamper off leaving behind him his headcloth, and a handkerchief filled with tobacco. The police are enquiring into the matter, but there is no hope of the burglar being discovered.—*Sindian*.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT THE POONA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

(*Poona Observer*.)

ON Friday night last a very brilliant assemblage of the *élite* of this station met at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of witnessing the performance given by a few ladies and gentlemen in aid of the Poona Benevolent Fund. H. E. the Governor who generously accorded his patronage was present, and Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., also. At a little after nine, Colonel MacLeod came before the curtain and spoke a very suitable and well-composed prologue, to the effect that as many amongst them were novices, they hoped that any shortcomings would be generously overlooked, and that the audience would encourage their efforts with a hearty greeting. The worthy colonel then withdrew, and after a brief lapse of time the curtain rose to the first act of "Randall's Thumb," a very well written comedy by W. S. Gilbert, but whose plot and conception is rather tortuous. Considering the position and education of the performers, we think it will warrant us in making a few critical remarks upon their acting, which is not generally the case, we are aware, but as it is done in a spirit of no malice or prejudice, we hope that the praiseworthy efforts of our distinguished amateur performers will, by perusing this, become acquainted with those discrepancies that are only visible to spectators, and which may continue to exist if not pointed out to them. Miss Impey as 'Edith Temple' did very well, her elocution was good, and her conception of the character good; but several times she forgot that it was upon a stage she was impersonating and not chatting in a drawing room; with a small amount of attention she will overcome this. Mrs. Mahaffy as 'Mrs. Scantlebury' did decidedly well, but the character was not exactly *apropos* her taste; she wanted more energy and spirit to throw into the character. Notwithstanding this, her manners upon the stage were in accordance and her speaking effective, but low. Mrs. Laughton as 'Miss Spinn,' and Mrs. Jenkins as 'Mrs. Flamboys,' were positively good; especially the former, whom we must congratulate as possessing undoubted ability as a high comedienne, and whose deportment was easy without being stagy. Mrs. Jenkins did admirably well as 'Mrs. Flamboys,' possessing both the figure and the tact necessary for the character, her easy *sang froid* was charming. Mr. Oxenham as 'Dr. Trotway' was *au fait* in his impersonation, and Colonel MacLeod as 'Joe Bangles' was as good as could be; in fact he was Joe Bangles *pro tem*; his conception and representation of the character was perfection. Captain Gunter as 'Mr. Flamboys' exhibited unusual ability as a high comedian. We should like to see him as 'Sir Charles Coldstream' in "Used Up"; he is evidently no novice. Mr. Bogue as 'Randall', was perfection in the character from beginning to end, both in conception, impersonation, deportment, and elocution; we hope to see him again. Mr. Crowe as 'Mr. Scantlebury' ended admirably that which was nervously begun, and shows himself to have great versatile genius; he will do better *in future*. Mr. Straker as 'Buckthorpe' did very fairly on the whole, but requires a few lessons in the art of acting, not of speaking, which he does very correctly and pleasingly; a little more attitude would have added much to the character, a very good one. The other characters of 'Cumming' and 'Clench' were very fairly done. After a tiresome interval the entertainment concluded with the farce of "Mad as a Hatter," in which our worthy Colonel MacLeod starred it, representing an eccentric old gentleman to the life. We must congratulate him upon his great dramatic talent. Messrs. Bogue and Gunter as 'Dr. Amens' and 'M. Wye Zed' once more displayed their ability which is not commonplace, and Mr. Bulkley as 'Bob' suddenly blazed out as a meteor. He makes a good low comedian, save that his attitudes in some are rather erroneous and exaggerated. Captain Ryves as 'Charles Harebrain' did very well but rather wildly, although his ideas were correct, but no doubt after a little more practice he will do a great deal better. Mrs. Ryves as 'Fanny Fuzzleton' was exceedingly good, and would show out to much more advantage in a better and more suitable character. Mrs. Mahaffy as 'Maria Jane' was also very good. The farce did not go off so well as it ought to have done. This was owing to some of the characters being either forgetful or else not having perfectly learnt their role; but taking the performance at its worth, we should most decidedly pronounce it an unprecedented success; of course we are ignorant of the monetary part. We must add by way of conclusion that when such a talented gentleman as Colonel MacLeod resides amongst us, there ought to be no lack of such gratifying entertainments. We now bid our amateurs adieu, trusting they will not take any offence as there is "naught set down in malice," and we hope to be as courteously and instructingly treated on some future occasion.

DR. BHAU DAJI AND HIS CURE ON LEPROSY.

(*Guzerat Mitra*.)

WE are extremely surprised to see that Dr. Bhau Daji has given us no explanation regarding a letter published in the *Times of India* some time ago, stating that he is in possession of some medicine which cures leprosy. The writer of the letter said in emphatic terms that his son was effectively cured of this dreadful disease, and that after the treatment of Dr. Bhau Daji he is in the enjoyment of sound and perfect health. Now, we want to know why Dr. Bhau Daji does not reveal his secret to the outside world. Is it possible to believe that a native doctor of first class eminence should allow one of his patients to declare that he was cured of a disease which has hitherto baffled all the doctors in the world, and should still sedulously keep his art secret from the learned world. If Dr. Bhau has some medicine by which he has cured this patient, his clear duty is to place this remedy for investigation before a body of medical gentlemen. If he abstains from doing this, his conduct is a fair subject of criticism. In the interest of suffering humanity we say that if there is in a corner of the world a drug which might cure a man of leprosy, the fact should be proclaimed to all the world without a moment's delay in order that there may be a mitigation of human suffering. Now, what reason can there be for inducing Dr. Bhau to keep his secret to himself. If he has sufficient sense to discern what is right and what is wrong, he will feel that the medicine ought to be made known to the public. We are distinctly told, as it were by Dr. Bhau Daji himself, that he succeeded in curing a man of leprosy with which he was afflicted, yet when we try to know what remedy was applied, it is as distinctly withheld from us. There is something very serious in this to contemplate. It is an unheard-of thing to find a doctor, not unknown to fame, carefully preventing the medical men from getting themselves acquainted with the remedy of a disease which he himself says he has discovered. Can such conduct be tolerated in times like the present? If in place of Dr. Bhau Daji an English doctor had succeeded in finding out the remedy, we should have known of it without the slightest delay. We are all aware how the *Oostads* among us carefully conceal a great portion of their art from their *chelas* or disciples. Does Dr. Bhau Daji intend to pursue this sort of conduct? Does he wish to be designated by the name of a medical *oostad* unwilling to unfold all his secrets to the outside world, for fear of growing less in strength, and on that account of being less anxiously courted by an admiring crowd? To think this is absurd; yet this is precisely what we come to if we trace the causes which lead Dr. Bhau Daji to decide that his secret should remain with him only. This will never do. Dr. Bhau Daji's attention ought to be drawn to what we say. He is a man of great fame, and of great influence, and this is perhaps the reason why the Bombay journals are almost silent upon the subject. But the subject is of such importance, and affects so vastly the interests of humanity that it will, as the expression is, never sleep. We are, without restraint of any kind, left free to give expression to our convictions. Every sensible man will think that the doctor's conduct regarding the cure of leprosy is not consistent with his education or the character of the society with which he is associated. Who ever thought that Dr. Bhau Daji would be guilty of such a conduct? We may well imagine some of the conceited Ramas and Luxmans among us carefully keeping to themselves the minutiæ of their art, but it is impossible to conceive Dr. Bhau Daji descending to so low a level. The abominable way in which learned natives of yore hid their lore from their disciples is one of the prominent causes of the degradation of our race. Native preceptors are very unwilling to part with the intricacies of their learning, or the details of their information, or the result of their toilsome experiments. Is it not a cause of national weakness? of the effacement, so to speak, of India in the scientific and literary world? *Torawalias* and *Kolgirwallas* are to be seen everywhere in our midst; hostile parties are to be seen priding themselves on their acquisition of learning and knowledge, and on their skill, never combining with each other for a common benefit. Is this the condition of progress? Can we wonder that centuries shall elapse before India can take rank with any of the civilized nations of the earth?

JOHN VAN BUREN was dining in Downing's saloon, having just cleared a man from some charge in the Court, when the complainant in the case, angry at the lawyer who had beaten him, walked up and roundly abused Prince John. "Could there be any man," said he, "so mean, so wicked, so vile, who could possibly commit a crime so foul that you wouldn't defend him for it?" "I don't know," said the Prince, sucking in another oyster right from the shell, "what have you been doing."

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

WE hear that Staff Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull, of the Local Service, has been appointed to superintendent the Veterinary Department at the Camp of Exercise near Delhi, and that the executive duties will be performed by the following Veterinary Medical Officers:—1st Class Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, from Meerut; Veterinary Surgeon C. Percival, 11th Hussars, from Muttra; Veterinary Surgeon Bray, 20th Hussars, from Umballa; Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, R. H. A., from Meerut; Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd, R. H. A., from Umballa; Veterinary Surgeon E. Ewing, R. A., from Allahabad; Veterinary Surgeon A. Pitchef, R. A., from Agra. It is anticipated that these officers will march with their respective batteries or regiments to the Camp, and will return with them to the stations they have left or with the batteries proceeding on relief.—*Pioneer*.

A RUFFIANLY MUTINEER CAPTURED.

(*Pioneer*, Sept. 11.)

WE have to announce the capture in the Bombay Presidency of Moulvie Liakat Ali, the Allahabad mutineer of 1857. Since that year he has been wandering up and down the country, preaching hostility to the British Government. From the narrative of the 6th of June 1857, to be read below, it will be seen how important the capture is.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 6th of June 1857 the Mutiny broke out in the station of Allahabad. A rocket was seen to be fired from the direction of Papamow, and quickly in answer another shot up from cantonments. The flash had hardly left the sky when the roll of musketry told that the bloody work had begun. The accursed 6th Regiment of Native Infantry had mutinied, and the officers, fifteen in all, were being murdered in their mess-house (now the Bank of Bengal) by the men who, three hours before, had had read to them on parade a letter of thanks for their loyalty from Lord Canning, and had cheered lustily, crying out to be led against the rebels of Benares. Next day the green flag of the Prophet was flying over the City Kotwali, and not a European (except those who had on the 4th taken the telegraphic warning of General Wheeler from Cawnpore, and were safe within the Fort) was alive in this station. Allahabad was in the possession of the Moulvie Liakat Ali. This ruffian is a native of Mahgaon, the most disaffected village of Chail, the most disaffected pergunnah of the district. He is a weaver by caste, and in 1857 was by trade a school-master. The excessive sanctity of this bigot had gained for him the respect of his village, so that on the first outbreak of the rebellion the Mahomedan zemindars of Chail, only too ready to follow any leader, placed Liakat Ali at their head, and marching in to Allahabad proclaimed him the Governor of the district in the name of the King of Delhi. His headquarters were fixed in the Khoosroo Bagh, and there the rebel court was held. Two nine-pounder guns, which had been sent by Colonel Simson the day before with a party of the 6th Native Infantry to Daragunge, were dragged by the rebels to the gardens and put up inside the gate. For a week the Moulvie was in power. Fires, murders, and rapine filled even the natives with horror; but there was no system in the outbreak, no concert between the mutineers. The Moulvie headed the Mahomedans, while the Pragwal Brahmins carried with them the Hindu population. The troops fought on their own account. On the 11th of June, Colonel Neill arrived in Allahabad and assumed command of the Fort. On the 15th a grand attack was made by a party of Fusiliers, Sikhs, and Irregulars of Kydgunge and Moteegunge, supported by a steamer moving up the Jumna with a howitzer and some riflemen on board. The rebels were beaten at every point, and our troops followed them up closely. The terror of approaching punishment soon broke up the Moulvie's camp in the Khoosroo Bagh; and on the night of the 16th Liakat Ali and all his followers fled, leaving behind them the two guns and a number of prisoners, among them the brave young Cheek, who died the same evening, his body covered with wounds and sores, and his mind wandering. Conductor Coleman was also among the Moulvie's prisoners, and died soon after his release, from the wounds he had received in his capture. Meanwhile the Moulvie had escaped; from the 17th of June 1857 up to Saturday last he has been wandering about the country, trying to stir up the people to bring back the old days, when the hold of the British on India was being loosened and he (Liakat Ali) was reigning in the Khoosroo Bagh at Allahabad.

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRACY.

(*Indian Daily News*.)

WE have, on some previous occasions, endeavoured to describe the peculiar position occupied by the subordinate magistracy in this country. The members composing this useful body come into closer, more direct, and more frequent contact with the great body of the people than almost any other class of public servants. Naturally enough, the masses derive most of their ideas of the governing power, and of the principles by which it professes to be guided, from the official and private deportment of the officials who practically represent it in the outlying mofussil stations. Some of these important little charges are occasionally held by junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service; but, as a general rule, the great majority of them are entrusted to members of the subordinate executive service. And, on the whole, it must be admitted that these officers have discharged their duties with credit to themselves, and with satisfaction to the people at large. In spite of low salaries, they have generally contrived to preserve a high character; and we may suppose that the secret of their success is to be found in the dignity which attaches to their office. Practically, as far as the majority of them are concerned, they have fulfilled the identical duties for which considerably higher remuneration than they receive is bestowed upon Covenanted Civilians. The question, What can you expect for Rs. 300, Rs. 400, or Rs. 500, has had little meaning in the presence of the fact that men on these salaries have satisfactorily fulfilled duties for which a more fortunate class of public servants has received salaries varying from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500 a month.

In every country in the civilised world, the conduct of the magistracy may be accepted as an indication of the amount and sort of happiness and freedom actually enjoyed by the people at large. In India, this unconscious function of magisterial officers—if the faithful reflection by a cause, of some of its effects, can logically be styled a function, as we think it may amongst the moralities—derives much additional importance from the circumstance that the governing power is an alien one. The difficulties which beset the proper fulfilment of their duties by subordinate magistrates have always been very great, even when the Government has striven to remove them by recognising the importance of the office, and increasing its natural dignity. These difficulties, and many others of a kindred character, are not likely to be diminished by any action on the part of Government, which is calculated to make the office, if not absolutely despicable, at least as contemptible as possible. This is precisely what Mr. Campbell has already done to some extent, and promises to do to a still further extent, as opportunity offers, in Bengal. This course seems to us to be, to say the least of it, unnecessary—we would hesitate to charge with exaggeration those who may consider it undesirable, inadvisable, or even utterly unjustifiable.

Mr. Campbell opened the game a few months ago with a minute, in which provision was made for compelling the subordinate magistracy to graduate in Keraneedom. We endeavoured at the time to show that the consequences of the new policy—whether it resulted in transferring existing clerks to Mofussil benches, or in demoralising future magistrates by forcibly dragging them through the degradation which is inseparable from clerkly offices in this country—would prove disastrous to the service. Either it would convert incompetent, and, for the most part, very ignorant men into magistrates, or it would destroy all proper independence and gentlemanly feeling in otherwise competent and tolerably well educated men, by subjecting them for a period to the moral miseries of Keraneedom. Secretaries, who are familiar with the typical kerance, might have informed Mr. Campbell, what was in store for the subordinate magistracy under the retrogressive policy which he had devised.

Next in order came the minute which expressed Mr. Campbell's desire to deprive all subordinate magistrates of the higher powers. Mr. Campbell wisely took the precaution of consulting Divisional Commissioners before carrying out his determination. As it is useless to dwell upon the bad features of this second error, until it is known that the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to adhere to it, in the face of the opposition which, we feel confident, will be offered to it by almost all the Divisional Commissioners, it will suffice if we simply remark here that this second step is in perfect keeping with the first. Both of them form distinct portions of a conspiracy against the subordinate magistracy; and if method is revealed in the procedure, the procedure is none the less mad.

Then, lastly, comes the third minute, which has just been published, and in which the conspiracy may be said to have culminated. A broad line is henceforth to be drawn between Covenanted and Uncovenanted Magistrates by the very rules for their future examination. Against such relief as this minute wisely affords to junior civilians, no one has a right to complain; and the minute contains some admirable suggestions for relieving the periodical examinations from the character, which they have hitherto borne, of being mere shams. We may return to consider these hereafter. At present, we are dealing only with those portions of this minute which affect the Subordinate Executive Service; and it seems to us, that they contain evidences of a desire to complete the degradation of that service. "No longer required to fulfil the same duties as my covenanted brethren," Mr. Campbell seems to say to its members, "you shall no longer be tested by the same examinations. Your examinations shall in future be of the kind which suffices to sift the merits of successful kerances"—who can ride? If it was necessary to place a beggar on horse-back, it is useless to dispute Mr. Campbell's choice of a beggar; but the lowering of a whole service to suit him, instead of elevating him or endeavouring to elevate him to the level of the service, to us seems a serious blunder.

HERE is the last of a shoemaker, beyond which let no cobbler go. A lady complaining that the soles of her shoes were too thick, the artful manufacturer said to her, "Is that your only objection to them, madam?" "It is," the lady replied. "Well then, madam, if you take them I think I can assure you you will find that objection gradually wear away."

FOR refinement of horse thief strategy, go to Texas. Down there these gentlemen go in gangs, headed by a pretended minister of the gospel, who gets up protracted and zealous meetings, and while he is taking the congregation upwards on the wings of his eloquence, the rank and file make a descent, steal all the horses, and are off before their presence is known.

"BOB BROWN, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog?" "No; I never said any such thing. I never said that your father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog. All I said was that Billy Smith's little yellow dog had more sense than your father; that's all I ever said." "Well, it's well you didn't say the other, I tell you."

JAIL REVELATIONS.

"ONE WHO HAS BEEN BURNED AND DREADS THE FIRE" has addressed the following letter to the Madras *Athenæum*:—

I notice that your valuable paper has of late taken up the cause of Europeans and East Indians who are unfortunate enough to experience the miseries of incarceration in an Indian jail ("whether innocent or guilty,") and the tender mercies of a Jail Superintendent in the mofussil. I therefore crave a corner in your paper for my statement of a part of my painful experience as a prisoner *under trial*, and which sad statement may possibly throw some further light upon the treatment which a European receives when an Assistant Collector falsely imagines that he has become amenable to the law and requires incarceration.

I was arrested and lodged in a native cutcherry, and allowed eight annas a day with no one to cook any food I might require. Unfortunately, I had not learnt to cook since I came to India, so I purchased what I could get cooked, but the largest items in each day's expenditure were plantains, sugar, eggs, and coffee.

I spent nearly four months in Indian jails, two of which, the hottest months in the year, I spent in a native jail, where, upon my arrival, I was allowed four annas per diem.

I occupied a native prisoners' shed, and was subsequently allowed one chair and one table and a native cot which was so disgustingly full of vermin that I declined to use it. I consequently slept on a carpet on the floor as I had no bed: this apartment was cowdunged once a week, when the floor was necessarily covered with maggots for the next day or two, and the smell was intolerable. In this place and with such a state of things I was attacked with diarrhœa, and upon petitioning the Jail Superintendent, he was kind enough to acknowledge that both the diet and accommodation were decidedly unfit for a European. He eventually wrote to Colonel Wilson, Inspector General of Jails, who ordered a substantial diet, but did not say how it was to be cooked, or who was to cook it. I continued to occupy this hole until I was removed to Madras, where I certainly received more consideration, although it was none too good even there. The four annas allowed had to cover soap, firing, &c., in addition to food. So you may possibly imagine the feelings of a man who had always kept a good table on being reduced to this wretched plight.

I held a respectable Government appointment, to which I was of course restored on my acquittal. Fancy then my feelings on being hawked about the district, "where I was well known," by two native peons with drawn swords, and this while both European and East Indian Inspectors were available! I was never, on any of my removals, accorded the consideration of even an East Indian head constable, and this part of the continuous indignity with which I was treated was, believe me, Mr. Editor, the very sorest of all. I was sent down to Madras in charge of two native peons, neither of whom could speak English. Surely, the superior officers connected with that particular department might at least have sent a head constable or a peon who spoke English with me to Madras, and although the peons did not personally interfere very much beyond their duty, still they never lost an opportunity of showing their power and importance, and also of showing off their prize (one of the sahib logue as they termed your humble servant) to the best of their ability. And when a crowd assembled (as you may be sure they did in Madras when they saw a European in charge of two black police peons with swords drawn) they took good care to give full information about me to the admiring crowd that followed of my imaginary offence. No assertion was too grand for them as to the gravity of my offence and their own importance as my custodians. Now, Mr. Editor, does Government consider that a European who commits himself and is sentenced to imprisonment should be treated with less consideration than a native dacoit in similar circumstances? It is quite time that public opinion should assert itself and bring prominently to the notice of Government the manner in which European prisoners *under trial* are treated. The question at least calls for their favourable consideration. Why should not a Commission be appointed to enquire into matters of this description? It is a matter that affects every man, and is well worthy of mature consideration.

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut, on Friday, 21st July, Gunner Joseph Fox, of the F Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on the 25th June 1871, struck Sergeant James Littlefield, of the same battery, the said Sergeant James Littlefield being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on the 25th June 1871, offered violence against Sergeant James Littlefield, by attempting to strike him, using at the same time words in substance and to the effect following; that is to say, "Let me at him; I'll do for him;" the said Sergeant James Littlefield being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Meerut, on the 25th June 1871, after being made a prisoner for violence against his superior officer, Sergeant James Littlefield, used threatening language regarding him, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say, "I don't value my life a bit, so long as I could get his; I wish I had done it six months ago." The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years. The sentence has been approved and confirmed, and the first five years of the sentence are to be carried out in the Lucknow Military Prison.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL was held at Ferozepore on 16th August, at which Private William Smith, 39th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st.—Having at Ferozepore, on the 15th July 1871, been drunk. 2nd.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Ferozepore, on the 15th July 1871, thrown a club at, and therewith struck Sergeant William Land, 39th Regiment, the said sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd.—Insubordination, in having, at Ferozepore, on the 15th July 1871, knocked over the lamp, by the light of which Sergeant William Lamb, 39th Regiment, was calling the company roll, and addressed the said Sergeant William Lamb, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say,—"I will do something else too." 4th.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ferozepore, on the 15th July 1871, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal Thomas Machin, 39th Regiment, the said lance corporal being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be fined £1. The sentence has been approved and confirmed, and the penal servitude is to be carried out in India.

THE HOLIDAY RESORTS OF THE MADRASSEES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* writes the following interesting description of the Hill Stations of the South of India:—

Autumn has come again—come to the pleasant homes of England where Paterfamilias is busy with his Bradshaw and his Murray comparing the various advantages of home and continent, a trip to sunny Italy or the fields and waterfalls of Norway—or a less ambitious two months' sojourn at Scarborough, Eastborne, or Brighton, with its expansive downs, its ceaseless gaiety, its Pavilion, Parades, and healthful sea breezes—when Brown and Robinson, forgetting for a time the counting house, dark shop and daily toils are donning their wideawakes and autumn suits of the largest and showiest pattern to be got for money, while the ladies of their respective families are arranging themselves in all their choicest feminine attire in the shape of dainty petticoat, spicy little hat, and distractingly gay coloured boots, to be displayed to great advantage by the soft breezes wafted from the distant sea which gleams so blue and tempting in the dreams of their pretty owners mingling with anticipations of those pleasant watering place flirtations, in which idle people ever indulge, flirtations that mean so much at the time and generally end in so little. When lovers of angling are bringing out their fishing rods, and favourite feathers, "handling them tenderly as if they loved them," and sportsmen are looking to their breech-loaders, enjoying in anticipation many pleasant moments when from among the sweet-scented clover, the stubble, and the heather in the far away moors and fenns, the grouse, partridge and brilliant-hued pheasant will start from their grassy lair to return no more to their covers among the hedges. When the fast ripening blackberries and haz-lnuts, mingling with the gold and crimson glories of the fading leaves, recall so many pleasant reminiscences of happy days gone by. It comes, too, with special welcome to many an Indian home whose members, languid and enervated with a season in the plains, are specially prepared to discuss the various advantages of Ooty, Coonoor, the Shevaroys and Bangalore, and the same question is eagerly repeated—"Where shall we go?"

To an old Indian who after a lengthened sojourn in the plains, often finds the cold and rarified air of the Hills trying to the breathing powers, and liable to bring on many unpleasant recollections of liver and other complaints, Bangalore undoubtedly offers many advantages. Then the long journey up the ghaut, rendered so unnecessarily tedious by the delay of the railway company in completing the line to Mettapolium, is avoided and every comfort needful for the plains, such as carriages and horses, can readily be transferred without any very large expenditure, which is often a serious consideration. And Bangalore offers many attractions, with its lovely world-famed gardens and delicious fruits and vegetables; its pleasant society; the high ground with its fresh breezes and many pretty drives and walks. The tastefully laid out band-stand, where everybody meets and pleasantly discusses every-body else together with the latest piece of scandal, of which, by the way, there is generally a pretty fair amount in that garden of the plains, considering its size and the number of inhabitants.

But, after all, the climate of Bangalore, though pleasant, is not to be compared in any respect with any one of the hill stations. Take for instance the Shevaroy Hills. How many there are who have never taken advantage of that pleasant spot within such an easy journey of Madras, that leaving by the night train and arriving at Salem at 5½ in the morning, by starting up the ghaut at once, you can be at Yercaud in time for breakfast on the following morning. The Shevaroys are getting more and more into favour, as they are becoming better known, and we think the fact that every one who has once gone there for their autumn trip, is pretty sure to return the following year, speaks volumes in its favour. Those who merely run up for a week at Christmas or at Easter, can form but little idea of the many beauties of the place.

The roadsides bordered with loquots, a delicious plum-like fruit, whose golden charms are free to every passer-by, offer irresistible attractions to the thirsty traveller, and it is an amusing sight to see a party of (on ordinary occasions) dignified ladies and gentlemen sallying forth, armed with ponderous alpenstocks, and long hooked sticks, bending down the boughs to secure the luscious fruit. As to the climate, a bright day at Yercaud, and there are many such, for the rainfall is not great, is among the most perfect in the world. The

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air is clear and bracing, and the station being built at the top of the Hills, every breath of air circulates freely around. The scenery is very lovely, occasional peeps of the low country spreading away in the distance in a confused mass of brilliant colour, contrasting with the deep dark green of the wooded slopes around, form together as pretty a picture as can be well imagined. How delicious to the tired traveller arriving after the ascent of the ghaut at one of the hotels, seem the fresh bread and sweet pure butter, the beef and mutton that taste like meat once more! How pleasant when evening closes in, and the cold wind is whistling outside, to sit by a blazing fire—the curtains drawn, the candles lighted, and if the traveller be a sensible man, a tumbler of—what shall we call it?—by his side made after a lady's receipt, viz., hot, sweet, and strong." And we challenge any one to show us a more complete picture of comfort than can be formed in such a scene on any drawing-room in the Sheyaroy Hills.

But there are some who think that Yercaud does not offer sufficient attraction in the way of amusement and who prefer turning their faces to a higher altitude, where the sambar, the jungle sheep, and the occasional tiger "roam fearless of the ball," affording a greater range of sport to the lords of the creation; while the ball-room, the library, and a larger circle of society, offer similar attractions to their better-halves and daughters. But in the Shevaroy Hills, amusements are not altogether wanting. Many a jungle fowl, hare and spur fowl, has the writer partaken of which had spent its little day among the thick jungles in the country round. Wild pig and jungle sheep, are also occasionally seen, and though it is seldom that wild animals come near the station itself, it is not always safe to venture out alone, and unarmed at night, for cheetahs, bears, and even tigers have been seen in the neighbourhood, and many valuable dogs left out carelessly at night have fallen a prey to wild animals such as these. Amusements too in the shape of picnics, and other little parties in which the ladies can join are not unfrequent. "The Shevaroyen" with its famous "wishing well" and Pagoda Point, from which a lovely view of hill and dale and distant plains can be obtained, are favourite places of resort for picnics, though a young lady was once heard to complain that though the gentlemen seemed fond enough of going to the Point, they are not always so ready "*to come to the point!*" On the bright evenings, too, the pleasant click of the croquet balls is generally heard from one or other of the grassy lawns, and we fear a little sly spooning occasionally goes on, though the young ladies are told they must not spoon—alone!

The Coonoor Ghaut has been so often described that we need not linger on the many beautiful scenes that meet the eye at every turn. The mountain ranges rising tier above tier in endless succession. The wonderful variety of foliage, the graceful and feathery bamboo, mingling with the dark shades of the peepul, and many flowering trees and shrubs that scent the air around, while birds and butterflies of brilliant plumage flit among the branches.

Coonoor is undoubtedly the most picturesque of the hill stations. The pretty little church, seen from every point of view, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery standing from a background of wooded hills. Grey's hotel is well known to be one of the most comfortable in India; and those ladies who do not wish to take upon themselves the cares of housekeeping when coming for a short time to the Hills can have such troubles taken off their hands, while at the same time they enjoy the advantages of a separate home by occupying one of the bungalows attached to the hotel. It is to be regretted that the little library does not contain a larger selection of books; still it is a great resource to have a place of the kind where people can meet their friends and chat, and as the rules of the place as regards the latter are not very stringent, the person of a literary disposition coming there to read is liable to find distracting interruptions.

But the drawback to Coonoor is its climate; being situated in a basin or valley with hills rising on all sides, and shutting out the pleasant breezes that circulate round the other hill stations. It is only by going to the tops of the neighbouring hills, the Peak of Teneriffe and other heights, that a breeze can really be enjoyed. Still, we do not wish to depreciate the place with its lovely flowers, pleasant walks, and shady avenues, where a Corydon and Phillis wandering through the glades would deem them an earthly Paradise; and for those whose weakness lies in that direction, Hill gooseberries, Brazil cherries, and other fruits grow in great profusion; indeed one lady was so fond of "grazing" on the various fruits and berries she met with in her rambles, that she ever afterwards went by the name of Nebuchadnezzar.

Of Ooty we need not say much, as everybody knows so well the charms of that pleasant station—pleasant at least when the sun deigns to shine upon it, which however in the season when Madrassees visit it is but seldom. The *Blue Mountain Excelsior* is never tired of informing us of the gaieties that are going on and contemplated. Picnics, bazaars, concerts, in which old favourites of the public charm us again and again. Readings where talented and patriotic gentlemen and ladies pleasantly wile away an evening by well-chosen extracts from the works of well-known authors. Balls where the beaux and belles from the plains find renewed delight in dancing till the dawn is crimsoning the eastern sky in that fresh and bracing climate. But ah! "the rain—it raineth every day"—and rarely indeed does a glimpse of sunshine gladden the hearts of the votaries of the botanics, of picnics and of croquet till late in the autumn, when visitors begin to order their palanquins and transits, and to pack their trunks, and then indeed Ooty is charming. Where then shall we find a place combining the advantages of the climate of Ooty without its drawback of incessant rain, where the thermometer stands at 64, and a bracing breeze is ever blowing health and colour to the palid cheeks of low-landers. We reply try Kotagherry, whose natural resources have been so long overlooked and in whose behalf we would now say a few words. The place itself can scarcely be called pretty, lacking as it does the wooded slopes and sholahs which give such picturesque beauty to the scenery about Coonoor; but what it loses in this point it undoubtedly gains in the matter of climate. The hills around are rather bleak, but many beautiful peeps of scenery may be met with in rides and walks, and there are some interesting places in the neighbourhood, such as Rungaswamy's Pillar, a very striking natural curiosity. The flowers too are most beautiful, the roses, geraniums and heliotrops being such as would carry off a prize in any flower show. Here the gorse so suggestive of memories of home blooms perennially under the sunny sky, recalling the old proverb "When the gorse is out of bloom"—we leave the remainder to the memories of our readers.

The pretty blooming rosy-cheeked children strike the new comer from the plains with astonishment; and few better places could be found for the establishment of a school. It is surprising no one has yet started an hotel. If such an undertaking were commenced, visitors would doubtless soon follow. There are not at present many facilities for procuring supplies, but it seems to us a branch bazaar would well repay itself, and with more customers, more enterprising salesmen would arise. There is already a small bazaar in the place where a butcher has established himself, and curry and rice can always be procured. A baker comes round every second day, and for the rest Coonoor is within an easy distance, having a good driving road all the way. A branch of the Ooty Library might be extended here to supply a deficiency in the present means of procuring amusement, and it is well-known to sportsmen that Kotagherry is the place at which any shooting remaining on the hills is to be had. Here is the Orange Valley, where the spotted deer, the sambur, and the jungle sheep (wrongly so called, being a species of deer) roam among the shady depths of the sholahs, offering tempting marks to the skilful shikaree, who arming himself with his breech-loader penetrates those leafy shades. If he does not care to go so far he can take his gun and his dogs, and wandering over the bleak hill sides among the braken and the gorse, will rarely return home without a hare in his game bag, an animal which in these latitudes, being so common, is much undervalued; the writer having heard a gentleman declare that they were only worth shooting for the sake of the liver, which, dressed on toast, forms a most excellent substitute for snipe.

There are many pretty rides and walks about Kotagherry, and a climate which the residents of course all combine in declaring to be the best and healthiest in the world.

Mr. GOSCHEN AND Mr. REED.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 12.)

By his own account, though that account is, happily for his great reputation, as yet but a guess, the man morally most responsible for the loss of the Megæra is Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor to her Majesty's Navy. From some motive unexplained, the Admiralty in the beginning of the year selected this vessel, though at the bottom of their list of seaworthy transports, to convey reliefs—sailors and soldiers—to Australia. Before her departure, the most careful inquiries were made as to her seaworthiness—of the Captain who was to command her, of the Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, of the Assistant-Constructor, of Captains Dunn and Simpson, who commanded her in 1865-67, of every person, in fact, whom it was all usual to consult. The reply was invariably favourable, and when on the 28th of February the ship had proceeded to Queenstown, her officers, though they remonstrated strongly on the overloaded condition of the vessel, and the discomforts to which they were consequently exposed, made no complaint to their superiors of unseaworthiness. Their complaints were at once attended to and the ship was lightened and repaired and proceeded on her voyage, the Admiral at Queenstown, Admiral Forbes, reporting that she was "fit to undertake the service" she had been ordered to perform. It is true that the officers, or some of them, were still dissatisfied, for a communication to that effect was sent to the *Globe*, and published; but Mr. Goschen, if he read it, doubtless considered his official information more trustworthy, more especially as the officers had had full opportunity of stating their view in proper fashion, and had freely stated it. That the favourable reports were well founded is proved by letters from Madeira and the Cape, where the Megæra arrived in perfect safety, and it was not till she had quitted the latter port, had made nearly half her voyage, that the disaster, whatever it was—for nothing is known as yet—occurred, and the captain was compelled to sacrifice his ship by running her on St. Paul's in order to save his crew. All this time, however, one man was aware of a danger to the ship unknown to the officers who had reported in her favour. Mr. Reed, the late Chief Constructor, a man of surpassing ability and knowledge, who appears to carry in his head a biography of her Majesty's ships as minute as a father carries of his children's careers, knew that the ship's plates were dangerously thin, and that she was not fit for a voyage round the world. He had reported his opinion to the Admiralty, but that was years ago, and the report had been lost; but ten lines from him to Mr. Goschen stating what he knew would have prevented the despatch of the ship. Mr. Goschen dared not have sent her to sea in the face of such a statement without re-examination, even if he had had the smallest motive for doing so. He had not the smallest, not even the infinitely small one of a quarrel with Mr. Reed, to whom, as he himself says, and as was certain from his character, he would have attended to at once. The late Chief Constructor, however, sent no letter. He had quarrelled with Mr Childers, justifiably, it may be—we are not entering into that question now—had written to Mr. Childers asking permission to give him information in a private way, under penalty "of public and unfriendly agitation," had been requested to give it so that it be used officially by the department, and in bitter dudgeon and pique had declared to himself that he had been formally "silenced." Not till after the Megæra had sailed, when the information was valueless, did he ask Mr. Walpole to suggest publicly by a question in the House that something was very wrong with the Megæra. Let us grant every excuse, or rather argument that he offers,—that he was harshly treated by the Admiralty, that he was unfairly made responsible for the "Captain" when she had been built in defiance of his opinion—on this point he certainly has some case—and that Mr. Childers ought to have received his letters, even if marked "confidential," and still there is no defence for his silence that the country can accept. Mr. Reed's theory is that his official responsibility was over, and that his ex-official responsibility was annulled by Mr. Childers' "discourtesy;" but what terminated his responsibility as an Englishman, a man of knowledge, and a Christian? As an Englishman he was bound, even at the risk of his own hurt, to save Her Majesty's ships; as an expert, he was bound to reveal to his former clients the knowledge he had accumulated in their service, knowledge so great and peculiar, by his own statement, that their fleet may perish for want of it; and, as a Christian, he was bound to do all in his power to save the lives of innocent men, who because he would not write a letter, may perish of starvation. There was absolutely no obstacle in his way except himself. If he was too much affronted to write to Mr. Goschen, who had never affronted him, ten lines in the *Times* over his signature would have secured his ends, would have saved the ship—if the thinness of the plates is the cause of her misfortune—and would have given him a splendid vantage-ground for every future attack upon the Admiralty. The examination of the plates would have revealed the extent and accuracy of Mr. Reed's knowledge, and would have enabled him to say, with the consent of all men, "I have been injured, repelled, and affronted by Her Majesty's Government, and my revenge has been to save Her Majesty's ships from the consequences of Admiralty incompetence." Instead of this, he writes to the *Times* a letter insinuating that the Glatton and Devastation, two ships either of which is equal to a fleet of the old time, may be unsafe, for that only he, the designer, can know all about them; that he will not give his country the benefit of his knowledge, acquired at that country's expense, in any way he has not himself selected; that "the officers and crew of the Glatton are entitled to every means and assurance of safety which can be given them," and that Mr. Goschen is withholding one most important means of safety, namely, Mr. Reed's opinion, which he can give at any moment he pleases, and in any form except a report rendered useless by being marked "confidential." We do not recall in English history such another instance of duty being made subordinate to pique in a man of distinguished service. That Mr. Reed cannot see this, that he writes as if he had a right to kill sailors in order to punish Mr. Goschen for an affront offered him by Mr. Childers is, to our minds, inexplicable. Old Admirals are said to be the most unreasonable of human beings, but take the gnarliest, most crotchetty, and most discontented of them all, and the sacrifice of Her Majesty's ships is the last expedient of vengeance he would think of. There have been Englishmen who, sooner than their country should suffer the smallest injury, would efface themselves, would sacrifice their reputations, would put up with years of obloquy and wrong, and what fools they must appear to Mr. Reed, who weighs the claims of England in the balance against his own, and finds his own the heavier! We have not been amongst those who attempt either to deny or to diminish those personal claims. Grant everything that can be urged against him—except these letters, which are, let us hope, the production of a mind irritated out of all self-control or self-respect—and still Mr. Reed must remain the Reconstructor of the British Navy, the man of genius whose splendid art replaced a fleet which science had made a nullity by one which has given us once more the potential mastery of the seas. It was needful, in the interest of State discipline, for him to go; but we hold that in going his great services should have been more adequately paid, more heartily acknowledged, more visibly honoured, and it is because we think so that we are disheartened to see such a brain surrender itself in mere resentment to the smallest spirit of revenge, not on the Government which superseded him, but on the country which appointed him and the Service which carried out his thoughts.

There is a question behind all this which is far more important than the reputation either of Mr. Reed or Mr. Goschen, of any artist or any statesman, and which it behoves the country most carefully to consider. Does it intend to support the effeminacy of tone which is creeping over the Services, as it is over society? To read the papers and pamphlets which reach us, one would think that life was the only thing worth saving, that men might be made immortal, that death was only a symptom of preventible disease. There are men amongst us who would sacrifice everything of value—liberty, humanity, the whole work of legislation, to the prevention of scarlet fever; who would stop trade to avert the introduction of a case of cholera; and would reduce London to walking lest a passenger should by possibility be run over. And there are others even in Parliament who hold that the mere occurrence of death is the condemnation of the movement during which it occurred, would keep regiments from duty because a man might die on march, and authorize the Navy to disobey orders because some day the ships might sail into a storm. That every precaution should always be taken consistent with the punctual and exact performance of duty to the State is true, and such precautions were taken in the case of the Megæra: but once taken, the duty of the Navy as of the Army, of the Admiralty as of the Ministry at War, is to incur whatever of risk is unavoidable, not to sit still and leave duty undone in an effeminate dread of responsibility for lives which cannot be better expended than on State work. The officers and men of the Glatton are entitled, as Mr. Reed says, to every assurance science can give them—his opinion among the rest—but those granted, they are not entitled to shirk clear duty because if an iron ship goes to the bottom her crew perish as suddenly as if struck by bullets. If the country does not support its Ministers against this spirit, against this perpetual preference of safety to duty, it may yet find, and in the fighting departments will most certainly find, that it has protected life at the cost of all that makes life worth having.

GENERAL DALY'S LEGACY.

A MESS STORY.

"Did ye iver hear how me father, the Gineral, wance came in for a thumpin fine legacy?" enquired Tim Daly of the officers of the mess, who were, as usual, pestering him to tell one of his tales.

"No, no, let us have the General and his legacy by all means," they cried, whereupon Tim helped himself to a bumper of some particular Dublin claret, and recounted as follows:—

'Well, boys, me father was an illigant fine man intirely, and they called him "Handsome Thady" in The Duke of Wellington's army that took Seringapatam, and kilt Tippoo Sultan in the war of the last century; but, bedad, I don't exactly rimimber the date.

'He stood six fut three in his stockings, and he had an eye like a basalisk, with as lovely a head of red hair as ever ye seed twisted into a two-feet pigtail as was the fashion in those days. He wore mutton chop whiskers, like Gineral Wellesley himself, and his picture was altogether mighty engagin', as I know for sartain having often seen it, a'most as big as a soup plate, hangin' round me poor mother's neck, heaven rest her sowl! He was only Ensign Daly in those days, and he was badly wounded at Seringapatam—faix, it is supposed that it was he himself kilt Tippoo wid a leg of a stool he picked up in the scrimmage—and the doctors recommended him aise and quiet, and a change of air for his disasthers. Officers didn't go to Europe then when they were sick; Pondicherry was the place they all went to to pick up their health; and a mighty fine place it must have been, full of Frinch ladies, and divilment of every description.

'Well, to Pondicherry Ensign Daly goes, and he put up in an illigant lodging-house kept by a widow woman; a kind, dacent sowl, who trated him like her own son, and may-be wanted to marry him. There was no other lodger in the house, by the same token, but a Praste, a holy man that was always on his knees saying his prayers or rambling about the streets convarting the nagurs.

'Well, boys, me father was the divil among the girls; and it wasn't long, ye may be shure, before he was friends with every lady in Pondicherry. There wasn't a party goin on that he was not invited to, and ny fête was considered complate unless Handsome Thado was at it. But me father was hard up, honest man; and shure it was his complaint all his life; and an ensign's pay in those days didn't go far; at laste not far enough for a man to marry upon. He was therefore circumspect in his conduct, and though he'd be kissin' them behind the orange bushes, or wherever he got the chance, the sorra a word about mathrimony he'd mintion, good, bad, or indifferent, to the partiest of the lot.

'Well, things were going on mighty plisintly in this manner, when a great fancy ball was given by the Governor, and Ensign Daly, of coorse, was asked to it. Faix, this perplexed him, for you see he had no money wherewith to buy a costume, and yet he knew well that there would be a rich mulatter lady at the ball whom he was thinkin' of making Mrs. Daly. Begorrah, he was a'most lost intirely for a strathegem, when he thought of the Praste and the illigant shovel-hat and black gown he used to wear whin rambling among the nagurs. "It's the very thing," says me father to himself, "if he has only two shoots of clothes," and wid that he watched till the Praste went out of the house, as was his custom towards evening, and thin he steals into his room, and, bedad, he found just what he wanted. The Praste had left his Sunday hat and his best gown at home, and being a big burly man for all his fastins and pinances the duds sat as close upon me father's pelt as if they were made for him. "It's an illigant fine man I am," says he, when he took stock of himself in the glass, and saw how ecclesiastical he looked, barrin the whiskers. "Begorrah, Madame Caperolles, your money's as good as me own," says he, thinkin' of the Mulatter, for that was her name, d'ye see? Well, at night he stole out of the house, unperceived as he thought, and away wid him to the ball where the divils' delights were goein on, and no mistake. It does not take much, ye see, to make the Frinch joyful. Give them lashins of sour claret, and *eau sucree* to give them pains in their bellies one minnit, and aise and comfort the next, and they are as happy as kings, and ready to dance a Tipperary boy off the flure.

'Whin me father got into the room, he was trated wid great rispict, for most of thim thought he was a rale Praste, but Madame Caperolles knew better; and, by the powers, he put his comether over her so that night that afther she had danced him a'most into a swoon, he had only to say the word to make her Mrs. Daly. But me father was a mighty clever man, and he wasn't goin' to pop the question till he made shure for sartain that she had got all the money they talked about. He got her out in the *gyarden*, the desaiver, and havin' made intherest wid the chief butler for some spirits,—for the washy stuff the Frinch were tippling struck a could to his heart,—he sot her down on a binch undher an orange tree, and began to discoorse his philosophy to her in the moonlight.

'He was an illigant talker was the Gineral. It was said he could talk the bird off the tree; and faix he was not long larnin' how many rupees the Mulatter had. It wasn't much, I've heard, but enough to set him a pondherin' whether he'd make her Mrs. Daly or not; when all of a sudden like, a nagur came runnin up to where the pair were sated, and begs and prays him to come away to confess a poor divil of a nagur that was dying in the bazaar. Well, the Ensign was not overplased to be disturbed just as he was flabbergatin' the Mulatter wid his delusions; and he was goin' to till the inthruder that he was no Praste, but Ensign Daly of Gineral Wellesley's victorious army, when the nagur stooped down and whispered in his ear that the dying man was the richest grainseller in the bazaar, wid sacks of goold and silver undher his bed, that for the sake of his sinful sowl he was wishing to lave to the Church. Well, when he heerd that, me father rose and crossed himself like a good Catholic as he was. "The Saints be betwane us and harm," says he, "and is it philandherim here I am, when perhaps all this money will be lost to the Church—and to Ensign Daly," he adds to himself. He gave the Mulatter a squeeze of the hand, and, saying he was called away on urgent business, followed the messenger out into the street.

'"Oh, Father Joseph!" says the nagur in broken Frinch, "shure I've been sarching for you everywhere; and *sacre bleu!*" says he, "I might niver have found ye, only your landlady," says he, "put me on your thrack."

'"And how was that?"

'"Shure she saw ye goin' out ov the door," says he, "and thin by axin' every one that seed ye, I found where you were, glory be to Jeremiah."

'"Is it a true Christian, this nagur is?" enquire me father.

'"Faix thin he is," said the other, "and the divil a chick or child belonging to him. His brother is a Brahmin, says he," as I was meself before I was convarted by Father Miguel who's dead and buried, may his bed be glory, and if its not haste were makin', begorrah I'm fearful that the Brahmin will be walking off wid the cash. Sacks of goold and silver,"—says he.

'Well, whin me father heard that, he set to to walk as if it was for a match. It was all the nagur could do by running his best to keep up with him, and they soon came to a big shop in the bazaar wid all the shutters closed and barred. The nagur gave a private knock at the door which was opened at once, and then they stumbled up a big flight of stairs in the dark, and into an ould ricketty room where the dying man lay stritched *in extremis* on the bed.

'There was a villainous looking haythin by the bedside spakin' Hindostani to the sick man, and a horrible scowl he gave me father as he walked up to the charpoy. "Father Joseph! . . . bless me. . . the money. . . Father. . . the bag. . . . . . Ugh, ugh, ugh!" gasped the nagur on the bed coughing fit to burst.

'"Arrah, spake plainly. Where is it, ye ould crocodile?" says me father.

'But the sorra a bit of him could spake wid the coughin'.

'Gineral Daly was always a religious man, though he may be had his little faults, and wid that he began to repate a *Pater* and an *Ave* when the sick man rose himself up wid a screech, "Undher the bed," says he, and fell back dead.

'"Undher the bed," said me father, stoopin' down. "Faix, that's the thrut anyway," and he pulled out a tunderin' big gunny bag so heavy that it was all he could do to lift it. "Is it goold," says he? lookin' at the Brahmin. "It is," says he, "hidin' his face in his cloth and cryin' like mad. "Take it," says he, "and begone." I'm a Brahmin, and you Prastes have robbed me of me inhiritance; but I respict me dead brother's wishes," says he, "so be off wid youre plundher—and bad luck to ye." Faix, me father didn't stay to ax him twice. He hoisted the sack on his shoulders, though the weight a'most broke his back, and away he ran down the stairs and into the street as if the divil was behind him.

'"Holy Moses!" says he, cogitating as he ran, "but this is a great wind-fall intirely. Its tin stone weight of vargin goold I've got on me back, and all for the Church that's rich enough without it," thinks he. "Faix, it would set up the Dalys nicely, and pay off ivery mortgage on the Connemara istate, and, begorrah, its a'most me duty to me family to keep it for meself," thinks he. "Aye, but me precious sowl, what will become of it if I rob the Church?" The parspiration ran off him in shtreams at the thought. He was perplexed, and no mistake about it, for the timptation was a grand one. Well, to make a long story short, he stopped every minnit to think this and that. One time he was all for the Dalys, and another time all for the Church, but when he got to his lodgings, bedad the Dalys had it all their own way.

'He ran into his room, struck a light, and threw the bag down on the flure. "Charity begins at home," says he, and wid that he ripped it up wid a knife in a second. Oh, murther! murther! was there iver such a misfortune? the divil a thing was in it but iron *weights*! Aye, ye may laugh,—and light weights too. All kinds of commercial delusions, wid which the ould grainseller, now in purgatory I pray, deluded his customers! Did the Gineral curse and swear? Faix, if he idn't it was a wondher, but he never could get at the rights of the story. No, nor I. Some used to say that the Brahmin *sould* him, but his own opinion, to which I incline, was that the fairies, or some evil spirits, turned the sack of goold into delusions as a punishment on him for his covetousness in thinkin' to rob the Church of her dues. Any way he was *persecuted* soon afterwards, and had to quit Pondicherry for having false weights in his possession. It was the landlady—the rampagious harridan—ye see, that brought him to grief. The Gineral's handsome face had captivated her, and seein' that he would not put up with the likes of her, bedad she just told the Government on him.

'Ochone! ochone! but there was grief in Pondicherry when he wint to rejine the army of Gineral Wellesley after the truce. The Mulatter, I'm tould, was put in a dungeon wid bread and water to keep her from following him; but faix, Gineral Wellesley was only too glad to get Fighting Thady back in his army again.

'Whin it was reported to him that me father had rejoined the army, says he, "Goodbye to sloth and inactivity! Begorrah," says he, "I'm ready for the Pindarees, or any blaguards that defy the British Lion now," says he; and wid that he banged his cocked hat on the table and declared war the next morning. Some day or other I'll tell ye more of the Gineral's adventures. In the manetime—pass the decanthurs!'—*Madras Times.*

A Sunday-school teacher learned that all his class went fishing except little Johnny, who was in his place. The next Sunday the offence was charged. The boys admitted it. "You did not go, Johnny," said the teacher. "No," said Johnny. "Now, Johnny, I want you to tell these wicked boys why you didn't go fishing with them last Sunday. Speak up loud now. It was because it was very wicked, and you would rather go to Sunday-school, wasn't it?" "No, Sir; it was because I couldn't find any worms for bait."

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Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

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THE
ESPLANADE
WINE AND PROVISION STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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	Cash Per Doz.	Credit. Per Doz.
PORT—		
BLACK SEAL	Rs. 25 0	28 0
GREEN ditto	,, 30 0	34 0
RED ditto, Best old	,, 54 0	60 0
TARAGONA, Finest	,, 17 0	20 0
SHERRY—		
BLACK SEAL, Pale	,, 20 0	22 8
GREEN ditto, Superior	,, 23 8	26 0
RED ditto, very Fine	,, 30 0	34 0
YELLOW ditto, AMONTILLADO	,, 40 0	45 0
MARSALA	,, 20 0	22 8
CLARET—		
BORDEAUX	,, 11 0	12 8
MEDOC	,, 21 0	24 0
St. EMILION	,, 26 0	29 0
St. JULIEN, No. 1	,, 26 0	29 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	,, 32 0	36 0
Ditto LEOVILLE, Genuine	,, 70 0	75 0
CHAMPAGNE—		
VEUVE CLICQUOT'S	,, 64 0	72 0
PERRIER JONET'S, No. 1	,, 50 0	56 0
MOET and CHANDON, No. 1	,, 48 0	54 0
Ditto Ditto No. 2	,, 32 0	36 0
BURGUNDY—		
BEAUNE	,, 25 0	28 0
NUITS	,, 50 0	56 0
CHABLIS	,, 24 0	27 0
SAUTERNE, Haut	,, 31 0	35 0
Ditto ditto, Superior	,, 50 0	55 0
HOCK and MOSELLE—		
ERBACH	,, 35 0	40 0
OESTRICH	,, 40 0	45 0
HOCHHEIMER	,, 52 0	58 0
BRAUNEBERG	,, 38 0	43 0
SPARKLING HOCK	,, 48 0	54 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE	,, 48 0	54 0

LIQUEURS.

CHERRY BRANDY,	per bottle... Rs.	3 0	3 8
NOYEAU, White	ditto ... ,,	3 8	4 0
MARASCHINO, 1st quality,	ditto ... ,,	4 8	5 0
CURACOA,	ditto ... ,,	6 8	7 8
CHARTREUSE,	ditto ... ,,	8 0	9 0
ORANGE BITTERS,	ditto ... ,,	3 8	4 0

To MESSES, CLUBS, and large CONSUMERS, a considerable reduction is made.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order. Quarts Rs. 36, Pints Rs. 19 per dozen.
D. S. KEMP AND CO.

Now Ready,
CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.
Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.
W. NICOL & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, ewest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—
Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
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Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
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Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

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N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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Beautifully made and moderate in Price.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
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Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
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Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

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